New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1179. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Continued Success of the Allied Armies in the Sea of Azoff.

A RUSSIAN REGENT APPOINTED.

The Allies' Dispatches on the Capture of Kertch.

Further Capture of Russian Prisoners, Guns and Provisions.

THE OCCUPATION OF TCHERNAYA.

Taganrog, Marioupol and Gheisk, Successfully Attacked.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF STORES.

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THE FLEET AT CRONSTADT.

Presentation of Ex-President Fillmore to Queen Victoria.

The Spanish Insurrection Not Yet Suppressed.

REDUCTION OF BANK DISCOUNT.

CONSOLS, 91¼.

Decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England.

THE MARKETS, ETC.

The U. S. mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool soon after 11 o'clock A. M. of Saturday the 16th of June, arrived at one o'clock this morning. The Baltic arrived out, 5:15 morning of Sunday the 10th.

The U. S. mail steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes Friday morning the 15th.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 4 ℔ cent., at which it had stood since the 3d of May, to 3½ ℔ cent. Money continued easy. Continental Exchanges again showed more firmness. Bullion—Consols closed 91¼, ex dividend. STRAHAN, PAUL & CO., London Bankers, and HALFORD & CO., Navy Agents, London, have failed, the former in half a million sterling.

In trade, generally, a more cautious feeling appears to have succeeded the spirit of speculation, although nothing of an adverse nature has occurred. Liverpool Cotton market has been very quiet during the week, but as holders did not press their cotton for sale, prices were maintained, and closed firm. Manchester market had been somewhat irregularly affected by the reaction in Liverpool. Breadstuffs were very dull, at a considerable decline. Weather magnificent.

The Recent Successes before Sebastopol.

In order to form a correct notion of the operation of the Allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to the description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea; these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected.

The ravine farthest to the northeast, and on the extreme right of the allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkermann attack, is that descending to the Careening Harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the Careening Harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination, and established two works on the lower slope of it—one at 800 yards and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel.

These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the Allies, for PELISSIER's dispatch of June 9 says, "The enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the Careening Bay." This is an important position, commanding the ships in port, and almost intercepting the entrance to the town. The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff Tower stands, and, opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the Allies.

The Victoria attack carried on by the French is directed from this point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer to the tower, and about 500 yards in front of it is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself. The conquest and occupation of this hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7. The Malakoff Tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sebastopol, was long since reduced to ruins, but it is now enclosed by a very high semi-circular parapet of earth, pierced with 12 embrasures, and surrounded by a ditch.

From the tower to the Careening Bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at half way by a battery of 16 guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of 18 guns, on the hill above Careening Bay, is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th June are outside this line. The Redan is separated from the Malakoff Tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff Ravine and this middle ravine.

On the ridge also stands the allied Crown battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defended by an *abattis*, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone quarry in front of the work, and which quarry was carried by the British on the 7th of June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications.

From the description, it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing *pari passu* on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the French and English, although distinct, assist each other, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise—the plan of the allies being to enclose the Russian line of fortifications within another line which shall gradually advance until the besieged are driven into the sea!

We now proceed to give the official accounts of these operations:

Gen. PELISSIER's first dispatches are quite dramatic.

JUNE 6—10 P. M.—To-day, with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them.

JUNE 7—11 P. M.—At 6:30 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side, our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

JUNE 8—Last evening we took possession of 62 guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

JUNE 9—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 2d of May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord RAGLAN's dispatch we have already received, *via* Halifax, as follows:

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 7.—The formidable fire yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after 6 o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the white work and the Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known."

His next dispatch was the following:

JUNE 8—The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken off. The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon and those on its right, called the "Ouvrages Blancs," and in those they took 62 guns, including 8 cohorns, and 400 prisoners. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts state that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely: Col. Shearman, Majors Bayley and Dickson, Captains Muller, Forster, Corbett, Wray, Lieuts. Lawrence, Stone, Machell, Lowry; 150 private men killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing. It is singular that Lord RAGLAN omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. Gen. PELLISSIER's dispatch informs us that his English allies carried the rifle works in the quarry.

PELLISSIER's latest dispatches are

JUNE 10—11.30 P. M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners, (of whom 20 are officers) and 73 pieces of cannon.

JUNE 11—11 P. M.—We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still further off. We are preparing new batteries. (Signed) PELLISSIER.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs to St. Petersburg evening of 8th June:

After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamschatka, Selenghinsk and Volhynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and Bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamtschatka redoubt, but the French poured in fresh reserves and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery,—the French holding a lodgment near,—whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of which, I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men and officers prisoners, as well as two French cannon.

Heights of the Tchernaya.

The French lines are now so far advanced that the allied cavalry water their horses in the Tchernaya without molestation. The Russians do not show in force. They have constructed two batteries, one towards the bridge, and the other on one of the spurs running out from the ridge of Inkermann. On the allied side, a work has been constructed for the defence of the bridge. Access to the river certainly secures water, but the position is described, in correspondence from the Camp, as "more advantageous in a moral than strategical point of view."

The Successes on the Sea of Azoff.

DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lord PANMURE has received dispatches and enclosures, of which the following are copies:

From Lord Raglan.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 29.

MY LORD: Sir EDMUND LYONS' telegraphic dispatch of the 25th, which was forwarded from hence on the morning of the 27th, and one from me that immediately followed, will have informed your lordship that the allied expedition to Kertch reached its destination on the morning of the 24th, and the troops having landed without delay, and the war steamers drawing little water, having pushed on towards the Kertch and Yenikale, that all the objects in contemplation were accomplished in twenty-four hours, without any resistance on the part of the enemy, who blew up the fortifications on both sides of the passage and retired, thus leaving us masters of the Sea of Azoff, to be speedily occupied by a French and English flotilla.

I have now the honor to lay before you a copy of the report of Lieutenant-General Sir G. BROWN, commanding the allied troops; and in congratulating your Lordship, which I do most cordially, on the complete success of the operation. I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your attention to the promptitude with which the disembarkation was effected, to the efficient measures taken by the Lieutenant General to insure his position and attain the objects in view, and to the just tribute which he pays in his interesting narrative to the judicious arrangements of Admirals BRUAT and Sir E. LYONS, and to the zeal and energy displayed by the officers and men of the allied fleets in carrying them out under their vigilant superintendence, as well as to the cordial coöperation and assistance of General D'AUTEMARRE, commanding the French division, and RESCHID PACHA, commanding the Turkish troops.

I have not received any further advices from Sir GEO. BROWN or Sir E. LYONS.

Nothing material has occurred in front of the new position taken by the Allies on the morning of the 25th. The enemy have made no movement from the high ground towards the advance, but they have displayed a considerable force to-day on the Inkermann heights.

Convoys continue to arrive on the north side of Sebastopol.

I enclose a return of casualties to the 27th inst.

A further portion of the Sardinian contingent has arrived, under General LA MARMORA's brother, the details of which I have not yet received.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

To Lord PANMURE, &c., &c., &c.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 2.

MY LORD: The reports which have been received from Kertch since I had the honor of writing your Lordship on the 29th May, are of the most satisfactory character.

Five vessels, laden with corn, had come into Kertch, in ignorance of the capture of the place, and had fallen into the hands of the Allies.

The French and English squadron had appeared before Berdiansk, and the enemy, in consequence, destroyed four of their war steamers and considerable dépôts of corn.

They then exchanged a cannonade with the Russian forts at Arabat, and were so fortunate as to blow up a magazine with shells; and since, Capt LYONS, R. N., of the *Miranda*, has performed a most successful operation upon Genitchi. The Russian authorities of the town having refused to deliver up the Government dépôt of corn, and 90 vessels having on board supplies for the army in the Crimea, Capt. LYONS bombarded the place with his squadron, and having driven the troops out of it, he landed the sailors and marines, and destroyed all the stores and the shipping.

This brilliant and decisive success marks the resolution and daring of Captain LYONS, and fortunately was accomplished by no other loss than that of one man wounded.

Admiral Sir EDMUND LYONS states that in no longer a period than four days a squadron has destroyed 241 vessels, employed exclusively in transporting provisions to the Crimea, besides four war steamers, and six millions of rations of flour and corn.

I beg leave to offer your lordship my warmest congratulations on these important occurrences.

I have nothing of interest to report to your lordship from hence, except that some more detachments of Sardinian troops have arrived.

A battery has arrived off the harbor.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 31st ult.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord PANMURE, &c., &c.

(From Sir George Brown.)

YENIKALE, May 25, 1855.

MY DEAR LORD RAGLAN—The expedition to this place so far has proved entirely successful, and we have got possession of all we proposed without striking a blow, and almost without firing a shot.

On leaving the anchorage off Sebastopol, on the 22d, the night became so foggy that the fleet made but little progress towards its destination, but the whole of the ships and steamers reached the rendezvous, four leagues off Cape Takali, soon after daylight on the morning of the 24th, when it was speedily determined to run at once in for the spot, as your lordship is aware, it was originally proposed to disembark, and which is a fine smooth bay, round a low point running out immediately under the village of Kasatch Bouroun.

The water in the straits is so shallow that large ships cannot ascend higher than about three miles from this spot, but the steamers and vessels in which the whole of the British infantry and artillery were embarked, could get at least a mile nearer to it.

All the vessels got as high up as the depth of water would permit, and came to an anchor about 11 o'clock, when the English and French troops began to get into the boats, and small steamers, which were assigned to them, towed them to the shore, and the gun-boats and smaller war-steamers were stationed to scour the beach and protect the disembarkation.

Although we had observed some six or eight pieces of light artillery following us along the shore, no opposition was made to the disembarkation, and the first of the troops reached the shore about 10 o'clock, which, as soon as they were formed, were pushed on to occupy the village on the rising ground bordering the marshy plain, on which they landed for the purpose of covering the remainder of the disembarkation. As they were the most numerous, and as your lordship had done so on a former occasion, I placed the French on the right, and the British troops on the left, intending to hold the Turkish contingent in reserve.

Soon after the disembarkation had commenced, several loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that the enemy had blown up the magazines of all his batteries on Cape St. Paul, and was retiring by the road leading to Theodosia or Kaffa. It therefore became exceedingly desirable that I should advance to occupy the ridge of which the Cape is the continuation; but as only a few of the Turkish troops had got landed, and but little of the artillery, I contented myself by requesting General D'AUTEMARRE to patrol to the Cape and towards Kertch, and took up the best position I could find for the security of the troops, and the protection of the disembarkation of all the necessary material and horses during the night, just before dark—which, in an open steppe, where we were exposed to the attacks of cavalry, was an operation of some difficulty.

In the course of the evening, several more loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that he had also blown up and abandoned the whole of his works here, and along the coast between this and Kertch, and spiked all the guns. He had also set fire to and destroyed some large corn magazines in Kertch, as well as two steamers in the harbor; and the Cossacks, as usual, burnt all the forage and farm-houses in their way.

As soon as the batteries on Cape St. Paul were abandoned, or soon before, some of the small war-steamers were enabled to round Cape Ackbouroun and enter the bay of Kertch, when they engaged and endeavored to cut off some of the enemy's steamers attempting to escape into the Sea of Azoff. They succeeded, I believe, in capturing a small one, but the other two managed to get through.

The disembarkation of horses, guns, and materials went on during the whole night under the zealous and active superintendence of Rear-Admiral HOUSTON STEWART and Captain Sir THOMAS PASLEY; but with all this, there was a good deal to be done at daylight this morning, and I was ultimately compelled to proceed with only three of the guns of the Turkish contingent, and without any of their officers' horses.

Under the circumstances, however, I considered it imperative to proceed, and the whole force marched off their ground at six this morning, the French in contiguous columns, followed by their artillery; the British in echelons of columns, covering their flank, and their own artillery and baggage; and the Turkish troops in contiguous columns of battalions, covering the rear of the whole until they approached the precincts of Kertch, when the whole of the troops broke into an ordinary column of route.

The town of Kertch is clean, and remarkably well built, and the troops passed through it with the greatest regularity, and without the slightest disorder; subsequently the day became excessively hot, and the march being a long one, the men suffered greatly from fatigue and want of water, which was only to be found at occasional wells. We managed to get in here, however, by 1 o'clock, where we were soon visited by the three Admirals, and found a large squadron of small steamers and gun-boats ready to proceed into the Sea of Azoff under the command of Captain LYONS, of the *Miranda*.

The result of these operations, beside the opening of the passage into that sea, and the destruction of the enemy's works, has been the capture of upwards of 50 of his guns, many of them of the largest calibre and the best construction; and if the enterprise has from circumstances not added greatly to the glory of her Majesty's arms, it has, as already stated, so far been attended by complete success.

The success, however, is mainly to be attributed to the judicious arrangements of Admirals BRUAT and Sir E. LYONS, and to the indefatigable attention in carrying them out, as well as to the able and willing assistance they received from the captains and other officers of the French and British navy under their respective commands; nor must I omit to mention the invariable and willing assistance I have on all occasions received from General D'AUTEMARRE, commanding the French division, and from RESCHID PACHA, commanding the Sultan's troops.

I omitted to state that in passing through Kertch this morning, observing that an iron foundry there had been employed in the manufacture of shot and shells, as well as in casting Minié bullets, I caused it to be destroyed, with all its new and expensive machinery.

Yours, &c., G. BROWN.

F. M. the Lord RAGLAN, G. C. B., &c.

From Admiral Lyons.

Admiral Sir EDMUND LYONS writes:

On the morning of the 28th we arrived off Arabat, and engaged the fort (mounting thirty guns) for an hour and a half, at the end of which time a shell blew up the enemy's magazine; the ships having been ordered to keep at shell range, and being well handled, had only one casualty. The enemy must have lost many men, from the precision with which the shells burst in his works, independently of that caused by the explosion."

And he writes next day from the town of Genitchi:

At 6 o'clock this morning I sent Commander CRAUFURD with a flag of truce to demand the immediate surrender of all these vessels, and of the immense corn stores for the supply of the army in the Crimea, and of all Government property of every description, stating that if these terms were complied with I would spare the town and respect private property, but that if not the inhabitants were immediately to leave the town.

Commander CRAUFURD was met by an officer of apparently high rank, who refused to accede to these terms, saying that any attempt to land or to destroy the vessels would be resisted.

The enemy at this time had six field-pieces in position, and about 200 men with them, and, visible from the masthead, drawn up behind the town, a battalion of infantry, besides Cossacks.

Having allowed till 9 A. M., for the reconsideration of the refusal to deliver up the vessels and stores, and receiving no answer, I at that time hauled down the flag of truce and placed the steamers as near to the town and the passage into the Putrid Sea as the depth of the water would allow, but they were only able to approach within long range.

Seeing that if the enemy, who had removed his guns from their former position, could place them in the town, so as to command the passage, and that if he could place his infantry in a similar manner, it would be impossible for the boats to pass the channel and destroy the vessels and stores, I directed the ships to shell the town, which they did so effectually that the boats, as per enclosure, under the command of Lieut J. F. C. MACKENZIE, got safely through the passage, and set fire to the shipping (seventy-three in number) and the corn stores.

The wind having shifted about two hours after the boats came off, some of the corn stores did not catch fire; conceiving the destruction of this corn, as well as of some more distant vessels in so favorable a position for supplying the Russian armies in the Crimea, to be of the utmost importance, I sent the boats again, commanded and officered as before, although I was aware that, from the enemy having had time to make preparations, it would be a hazardous enterprise. The ships accordingly resumed their fire upon the town, and the boats proceeded. Lieutenant CECIL W. BUCKLEY, of this ship; Lieutenant HUGH T. BURGOYNE, of the *Swallow*; and Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, gunner of the *Ardent*, volunteered to land alone and fire the stores.

This very dangerous service they most gallantly performed, narrowly escaping the Cossacks, who all but cut them off from their boat; at the same time Lieut. MACKENZIE pushed on and burnt the remaining vessels, the enemy opening a fire from four field-guns and musketry placed almost within point blank range of the boats. Everything being now effectually accomplished the boats returned. Although several of them were struck by grape and case shot, most fortunately only one man was slightly wounded.

Since the squadron entered the Sea of Azoff, four days ago the enemy has lost four steamers of war, 246 merchant vessels, also corn and flour magazines to the value of at least £150,000.

From General d'Autemarre.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday publishes a dispatch received by the Minister of War from General PELISSIER, covering one from General D'AUTEMARRE, dated Kertch, May 26. The latter, after narrating the circumstances attending the capture of that town and the taking of Yenikale, corroborates the intelligence already furnished in the dispatch of General Sir GEORGE BROWN. In addition, we make the subjoined quotations from General D'AUTEMARRE's dispatch:

The landing was effected on the 24th, about six miles to the southward of Kertch, without any resistance on the part of the enemy, who retired, and took up a position between Kertch and Arabat. The success was prompt and as complete as possible; the Russians were surprised, and, not feeling themselves strong enough to resist, they hastily destroyed all the military establishments, blowing up their powder magazines and setting fire to the provision storehouses in Kertch and Yenikale. My camp is in a good position; the approaches to it are defended by natural obstacles, which it would be difficult to overcome, and I intend to strengthen them still further. In order to maintain a little order in the town, I have named a commandant, who has been in office for some days.

I have appointed a commission, composed of special officers, to examine the materials left uninjured by the enemy, and to make an inventory of such as may be turned to account for the different branches of the service. Among the establishments which we were able to preserve, is the Military Hospital; it is capable of receiving from 100 to 150 patients. This Hospital is composed of three different buildings communicating one with the other. Two of them were destroyed either by being set fire to or by the explosion of the batteries. In the whole of those buildings together, the Russians might have placed from 350 to 400 patients. We found thirty Russians in the Hospital, almost all of whom had been wounded at Sebastopol. In the neighboring villages they had also placed a great number, where they were visited by surgeons belonging to the army. The peninsula of Yenikale affords considerable resources in forage and cattle. I have been able to take 250 bullocks, and as many sheep, which will serve to feed the division whilst I remain here.

I have distributed bullocks both to the French and English squadrons. Gen. BROWN, who has been joined by his lancers, proposes to collect all the cattle that can be found in the neighborhood. The town of Kertch is very rich, and I think very advantageous contracts may be made here for the army. The inhabitants, who are mostly employed in commerce and manufactures, have almost all remained in the town. Those of Yenikale, on the contrary, had followed the garrison, but yesterday forty families returned to the place. The force which had been charged with the defence of the peninsula may be estimated at six thousand men. Gen. WRANGEL, who commanded them, had several times applied for reinforcements. A letter from Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF, which has fallen into our hands, informs him that not only will no reinforcements be sent to him, but orders him to send all his cavalry to Sebastopol. The health of the division is excellent. The soldiers are animated with the best feelings, and are full of enthusiasm and gaiety. Accept, &c., D'ANTEMARRE.

From Admiral Bruat.

Admiral BRUAT also sends a dispatch to his Government, but it contains very little not included in Gent D'ANTEMARRE's account. Admiral BRUAT relates that [illegible] machines were sunk by the Russians in the Straits, but were not fired.

RESCHID PACHA's dispatch contains nothing additional.

Other dispatches are to hand from the officers commanding the various ships that took part in the actions. And in a letter from Admiral LYONS the following important passage occurs:

"Sir GEORGE BROWN confidently expects that by the 7th instant Yenikale will be in such a state of defence as fully to justify his leaving it in charge of the Ottoman troops now there, under the command of HADJI RESCHID PACHA, and that the British and French forces will be at liberty to proceed to the attack of Anapa and Soudjak Kaleh, in order to drive the enemy out of his last holds on the coast of Circassia."

[Telegraphic accounts state that the Russians have already abandoned Anapa, and are supposed to have crossed the Kouban. This requires confirmation.]

Continued and Further Successes—Taganrog, Marioupol and Gheisk attacked.

The British Admiralty makes public the following:

"Capt. LYONS, of the *Miranda*, and Capt. SEDAIGES, (French,) report that the naval operations against Taganrog, Marioupol and Gheisk, which took place on the 3d, 5th and 6th June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous Government magazines of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity; the Allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers at Taganrog."

Details could not be received in England before the 18th or 19th of June.

An extensive boat expedition is being fitted out at Portsmouth for service in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff. The Russians are about to build a railroad through the isthmus of Perekop.

Miss NIGHTINGALE is on her way to England, on board the Cunard steamer *Jura*. She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is recommended to recruit her strength at home, for a season.

Admiral BOXER is dead. He is succeeded by Admiral FREMANTLE.

The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling a force of 5,000 blacks in the Soudan.

Correspondence gives account of the miserable state of Eupatoria. War and "Allied occupation" have despoiled the inhabitants of everything they possessed. For sometime past the citizens have been subsisting on a scanty allowance of flour, given them by the British. Forty or fifty deaths from exhaustion and low fever take place daily, and around the town new ground has been broken for cemeteries. The houses are mostly in ruins, and the air putrid.

Seventeen hundred Turks have been sent to Gen. VIVIAN, as the first installment of the Turkish contingent, with English officers.

THE BALTIC.

The Fleet off Cronstadt.

On June 8, the English fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, including three French, was anchored close to Cronstadt, and forming a line across the Bay, from shore to shore. Admiral DUNDAS had gone in very close with the surveying steamer *Merlin*, and afterwards with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians. All the ships in Cronstadt were dressed in their colors, from which it was inferred that the citizens were celebrating either a *fête* day or the visit of some distinguished person.

Admiral BAYNES' (English) squadron, numbering fifteen sail, anchored in the Great Belt on the 13th inst.

The Vienna Conference.

A further paper containing the final protocol of the Vienna Conference, and the close of that negotiation has been laid before the English Parliament, and puts us in possession of the closing scene. Count BUOL having requested the Plenipotentiaries to assemble at his office, on the 4th of June, proceeded to state that, as a last resource, Austria was prepared to make another proposition to settle by way of compromise the disputed point of the limitation of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea.

In the eleventh Conference, held on the 19th of April, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had suggested that as Russia peremptorily objected to treat with the other great Powers on the limitation of her own naval forces, an expedient might be found to meet this difficulty by bringing about a direct arrangement between Russia and the Porte to adjust the balance of their respective forces, which arrangement should have the same validity and effect as the general acts of the Conference. To this was added Lord JOHN RUSSELL's remark of March 19, that the most admissible terms of peace would be those which should combine the honor of Russia with the security of Europe.

Upon these hints the Austrian Cabinet constructed its final scheme, namely:—Firstly, that the Great Powers should bind themselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and should bind themselves to consider every act or event of a nature to infringe upon it as a question of European interest. Secondly, that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should propose by common agreement to the Conference, the equal amount of the effective naval forces to be kept up by them in the Black Sea, such amount not to exceed the number of Russian ships now afloat in the sea, and that this agreement should form an integral part of the general treaty—the Straits to remain closed, but each of the other Powers to be authorized by firman to station two frigates in the Black Sea, and in case of hostilities, the Sultan to open the passage to all the naval forces of his allies.

The Russian envoys, on their part, were willing to refer the question to the consideration of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, they themselves not being authorized to assent to such a proposition without further instructions.

The French and English plenipotentiaries merely repeated that their instructions were already exhausted, that they considered the Conference at an end, and that they saw no reason to enter upon the discussion of a proposition which embodied in a new shape the very same principle which Russia had formally rejected at the previous meetings of the Conference.

Upon this the assembly broke up, and the negotiations were terminated.

The Brussels *Independence Belge* intimates that, connected with the recent successes of the Allies in the Crimea, the Conferences will be reopened, at Paris. The British Press contradict this, but the *Independence* has many times given the first intimation of diplomatic probabilities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—Decimal Coinage—Administrative Reform—Mr. Fillmore at Court.

The principal business in Parliament has been the discussion of Mr. BROWN's motion in favor of decimal coinage, and on Mr. LAYARD's, in favor of administrative reform. Besides this, debates have taken place on an educational bill; a bill to permit more than 20 persons to assemble in private houses for religious worship; a bill to prevent petty trading on Sunday, including a prohibition of the sale of milk and newspapers after 9 o'clock in the morning, and a bill to limit needle-women's hours of work. Bills conferring Constitutions on the Provinces of Victoria and New South Wales were read a second time.

Mr. BROWN's resolutions were to the effect that the initiation of the decimal system of coinage, by the issue of the florin, had been successful, and that it be completed by the issue of silver coins representing the hundredth and copper coins representing the thousandth part of one pound sterling—said coins to be called, respectively, cents and mills.

Mr. J. B. SMITH moved as an amendment that a Congress of Nations be invited to settle a universal currency. After considerable debate, that part of the motion specifying cents and mills was withdrawn, and the remainder adopted.

On Friday evening Mr. LAYARD's motion on Administrative reform was debated. The following are the motion and the amendments:

Mr. LAYARD, Administrative Reform.—"That the House views with deep and increasing concern the state of the Nation, and is of opinion that the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed in public appointments to party and family influences, and to a blind adherence to routine, has given rise to great misfortunes, and threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in grave disasters."

Sir E. B. LYTTON, as an amendment—"That this House recommends to the earliest attention of her Majesty's Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of our various official establishments, with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business, and by instituting judicious tests of merit, as well as by removing obstructions to its fair promotion and legitimate rewards, to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of this country are distinguished."

Mr. VINCENT SCULLY—Administrative Reform—"That an address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her for her order in Council of 21st of May last, by which certain persons are directed to examine into and certify the qualifications of all young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any department of the civil service; and praying that her Majesty will be pleased to modify such orders by directing the examination to be an open one, and held in public, and that the examinators do have regard to superior qualifications and merit; and praying, also, that a similar order, or orders in Council, be issued as to the military, naval, diplomatic and consular services, with the view to secure greater efficiency in all departments of the public service."

The debate was adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. FILLMORE was presented to Queen VICTORIA by the Earl of CLARENDON, at an "audience," and subsequently was present at a "drawing-room." Mr. BUCHANAN accompanied him. Mr. FILLMORE afterwards dined with the Queen. He (Mr. F.) is staying at Fenton's Hotel, St. James-street, and Mr. VAN BUREN at Long's Hotel, New-Bond-street, London.

ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, supercargo of the American ship *Samuel Appleton*, denies, in a card to the papers, that the ship carried arms to Russia.

The ship *Therton*, at Liverpool, from New-York, reports having passed on the 7th inst., off Cape Clear, about forty bales of cotton—one marked P. K.

Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE, who lost both limbs at Inkermann, has received the appointment of Director General of army clothing.

Lord PANMURE has appointed a relative and namesake, Captain FOX MAULE RAMSAY, as his Private Secretary.

An English subject named ROLFE, was recently arrested at Hamburg, on a charge of enlisting men for the British Foreign Legion. The British Government demanded his liberation, and sent the ship-of-war *Otter*, with the request. In the meantime ROLFE had been liberated and expelled from the city.

A new Cattle Market has been opened in Copenhagen Fields, London, to supercede the celebrated Smithfield. Prince ALBERT inaugurated the opening.

The first meeting of the Administrative Reform Association,—a new organization on the plan of the Anti-corn Law league,—was held in Drury-lane Theatre, London, on the 13th. Quite a large number of Members of Parliament assisted. Messrs. LAYARD, LINDSAY, MORLEY, TITE and OTWAY, addressed the meeting, and loud calls being made for Sir CHARLES NAPIER, that officer presented himself, and was heartily received.

The fortifications at Milford Haven and elsewhere along the coast are being armed with 68-pounders.

A new ship-of-war, to be called the *Howe*, is being built, of 130 guns, and another is to be laid down of 150.

In the shipping list this week, we notice the movements of the following American ships employed in the transport service: *Edgar P. Stringer, Equity, Alps*, (steamship,) *Emma Jane, Andes*, (steamship,) *T. B. Martin, Gauntlet, Queen of Clippers, Great Republic*. There is quite a large fleet of American craft engaged in the war carrying trade.

CARLOS C. DICK is recognized as Vice Consul at Glasgow for the Republic of Uruguay.

FRANCE.

Hope of an Heir to the Throne—Banquet—War.

A magnificent *fête* was given on the evening of the 11th, in the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine to the King of Portugal. Queen CHRISTINA, the Princess MATHILDE, the Lord Mayor of London, and 8,000 other persons were present.

The most interesting intelligence refers to Her Majesty the Empress. Dr. LOCOCK, the celebrated accoucheur, who has had considerable experience in Queen VICTORIA's nursery, was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. DUBOIS and CONNEAU, it was formally announced that the Empress is *enceinte*.

The park of siege artillery is at length shipped in the American clippers *Great Republic, Queen of Clippers, Gauntlet* and *Alleghenies*. The *Great Republic* is shipping 400 cavalry horses. Captain D'ANDIGNE, of the French staff, accidentally fell into the hold and fractured a limb. Two hundred dock laborers have been shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea. Not fewer than 30,000 horses have left France since the war began.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection not Suppressed.

Notwithstanding the Government assertions that the Carlist insurrection is put down, there are indications to the contrary.

A dispatch sent to Paris June 13, gave notice that a band of 70 men left Pampeluna on the 11th, and took the direction of the French frontier to procure arms. A movement in Catalonia was feared. The French mail which left Paris on the 9th, and the mails which left Madrid on the 10th, were burned by the insurgents in Castile.

The Cortes have rejected a proposition tending to censure the Ministry.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia is about to proceed to London to negotiate for the hand of the English Princess Royal.

On the evening of the 12th, an attempt was made to assassinate Cardinal ANTONELLI. The attempt failed, and the assassin was arrested.

It was reported at Rome that the Ex-King LOUIS of Bavaria—now in his 70th year—is about to marry the Countess SPAUR, otherwise called the Widow DODWELL. This lady is the daughter of Count GIRAUD, and she it was who arranged the flight of PIUS IX to Gaeta.

Count CASTELCICALA has set out to resume the Government of Sicily.

INDIA.

The overland Indian mail is telegraphed. Calcutta, May 4; Madras 9th, Bombay 12th of May. Nothing important from India. Trade was much depressed. Exchange at Calcutta 2/1½. Money market tight.

THE VERY LATEST.

There was some firing between the steamer *Magicienne* and a party of Russian artillerymen, on shore, on the 8th. No result.

There is talk that the Austrian army will speedily be reduced, by 100,000.

A dispatch, anticipatory of the overland mail, mentions that the Imperialists in China have gained some trifling advantages over the Insurgents.

DANTZIC, Saturday, June 16.

The *Vulture* has arrived with dispatches. She left the fleet on the 11th, anchored off Cronstadt. On the 9th the Russians fired on a boat of the *Cossack* while bearing a flag of truce and landing seven Finlanders, and twenty-one English sailors and three officers were killed.

On the 8th inst. the *Magicienne* fired for an hour with great effect upon a body of horse artillery, receiving but little damage. On the 9th the *Merlin* and *Firefly* were slightly injured by running upon some infernal machinery. There had been no alteration in the position of the fleet.

CRACOW, Thursday, June 14.

The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday morning from Vienna.

THE CRIMEA.

The correspondence is down the 4th. The Guards had lost 35 men from cholera. The 31st regiment had also lost many men. The weather was excessively hot.

The army had received about 3,000 [illegible] since May 1. It was thought the force under Sir GEORGE BROWNE would return and land about six miles east of Balaklava, and form a junction with the force on the Tchernaya.

All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

Private letters and documents taken at Kertch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army, as well from wounds as sickness. The frequent burials which are continuing to be made in the cemeteries on the North side, confirm the information on this subject.

Information is said to have been obtained that the Russians have secured a communication with the Crimea, independent of the road traversing the Isthmus of Perekop, by means of a line of boats across the Sivasche.

VIENNA, Friday noon.

General LAMORRA, the younger, has died of Cholera at Balaklava.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Monday, Captain SCOBELL will move his Passenger Act Amendment bill, providing that passenger ships carrying fifty passengers shall be provided with one or more life rafts.

The West India Mail packet *La Plata* arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

The British ship *Shamrock* foundered at sea with a valuable cargo of copper. The crew escaped in boats.

Commercial.

The English funds to-day have shown less buoyancy, although there is no reason for the depression. Discount houses have reduced their rates on call from 3 to 2½.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank shows a decrease of £25,044.

Department News.

From the Washington Union, June 27.

Proposed Establishment of Steam Communication between Trieste and New-York—The Amount of Goods Exported and Imported from the United States by Trieste—The Commercial Importance of Trieste.—Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Trieste, Austria, dated the 7th of April last:

The project of establishing steam communication with the Mediterranean has long been a favorable one with a respectable class of merchants in the Atlantic States, and, if I am not mistaken, the experiment of a line to Genoa was tried some years ago, but without success. I am now enabled to inform the Department that there is every prospect of the accomplishment of this important object, under the immediate patronage of the Austrian Government. It is, in fact, proposed to construct three first-class steamships of 3,300 tons, (builders' measurement,) and 1,000 horse power, to run between Trieste and New-York, making fifteen trips each way per annum, and touching at Corfu, Malta, Algiers, Cadiz, and Lisbon.

The vessels would carry the mails, passengers and goods from the East, received by the Lloyd's steamers, and those of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and probably those of the greater part of the cities and ports of the Mediterranean to the United States, and *vice versa*. The running time west from Trieste to New-York would be twenty days and fourteen hours, and east from New-York to Trieste nineteen days and five hours, including stoppages. The steamers would be built in New-York, but sail under the Austrian flag. The originator of this enterprise is Mr. CHARLES F. LOOSEY, the Austrian Consul General at New-York—a gentleman of great experience, who has resided for the past twelve years in the United States.

I am also credibly informed, that the new Minister of Finance, Baron DE BRUCK, warmly favors the scheme. He was formerly, indeed, a leading merchant in Trieste, and the founder of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. If the project succeeds, its effect upon the commercial and political relations of the United States and Southern Europe must be very great. While it will prove a stimulus to exertion, by opening new channels for the industry of the Old World, it must necessarily increase the demand for the products and abundant raw material and manufactures of the United States.

The amount of goods exported direct from Trieste to the City of New-York, during the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, amount to $[illegible], and the amount of imports during the same years from New-York direct amounted to $1,550,515. The amount of imports during the year 1853, from the ports of Philadelphia, Boston, Savannah, Richmond, Baltimore, Mobile and New-Orleans, amounted to $1,628,700.

But it would be very unfair to take these figures as any criterion of the business of the future. This country had then but partially recovered from the financial and political embarrassments of 1848 and 1849, and confidence, without which commerce necessarily dwindles, had not been firmly established; while the means of internal communication and transportation were comparatively limited. Even now the success of the steamship project depends, in a great measure, upon the completion of the balance of sixty miles of railway between Trieste and Vienna—the last link in the chain which connects Trieste with all the principal cities of Europe. This work is, however, in a state of forwardness, and will probably be finished in a twelvemonth.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

ORATIONS—GRADUATING ADDRESSES, &C.

Commencement of the New-York University.

MEETING OF ALUMNI.

Yesterday was a proud day for the present year's graduating class of the University of our City—proud also for their relations and friends—a day to which they had long looked forward with emotions of hope and pride, some of them, perhaps, not without a sensation of fear, lest, before the assembled hundreds that were to form their audience, they should not acquit themselves well. Never did the Church of the Puritans hold a larger or more attentive congregation, for it was in that Church (Dr. Cheever's,) in Union-square, that the exercises of yesterday were held, the occasion being the University Commencement. Never was there a gayer audience in any building, or a more liberal show of smiling and happy faces. Yet we saw some anxious countenances among them—those, we surmised, of mothers and sisters—anxious for their hope and pride,—whether the son and brother would appear to advantage or disadvantage by the side of his class-mates. It was an occasion of unusual interest, and was felt to be such by most of those who were present.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession, composed of the Chancellor and Faculty, the Professors, the Medical Faculty and Students, the Council, the Clergy, the Alumni and the Students, which had formed at the University, entered the Church and took their places, the Faculty and Professors on an elevated stage which had been temporarily erected; the students in the pews immediately beneath. We noticed on the stage, besides those included above, ex-Mayor Westervelt, Peter Cooper, Esq., Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Superintendent McKeon, Dr. Webster, Professor Owen, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Hutton, Rev. Mr. Means, Dr. J. W. Scott, Dr. A. E. Campbell and Mr. Bidwell. After an air from the band, which was stationed in the Organ Gallery, the proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by Dr. Dewitt. Chancellor Ferris then called upon

Mr. Samuel Carlile, of this City, who mounted the stage, and delivered, in a clear voice, a good accent, and perfect self-possession, the Latin Salutatory Addresses—to the Chancellor, the Professors, and the audience—the latter, especially the ladies, not perhaps deriving much benefit therefrom, though the sentiments and the Latinity, we can assure them were *perfectly appropriate* and scholastic. Then came a strain of music from the band, and the Chancellor called on

Mr. Irving S. Campbell, of this City, who delivered the English Salutatory Addresses, followed by an Oration on "Self-Reliance." To the Professors he said that he could wish those classes that were to be formed in future terms of study, no greater boon than to receive instruction at their hands. We can never, he said, forget your noble devotion to our intellectual advancement. The vocation of a teacher is noble and glorious, and we feel that in your character as such, you have acted well your part.

In the oration on "Self Reliance," he observed that all persons expected to be successful in life. To obtain that success was the object of continuous and ardent hopes and longings, but it could only be accomplished by self-reliance, by a firm determination, on a man's part, to do something worthy of his day and generation. It was an old maxim, that he who aims his arrow at the sun, though he would not reach it, yet he would strike higher than he who only aimed at some object on a level with his eyes. It should be our object, as it was our duty, to attempt great things. A man shall generally be that which he designs to be. In this country, where there are no privileged classes, the path of preferment is open to all men. Circumstances may indeed favor a man; friends may assist him; but if he does not nerve his soul for the contest,—if he folds his hands instead of arming for the conflict,—he will fail, as hundreds have done before him. If he expects to rise to eminence on the wings of genius, he will see others of far less natural talent than himself pass him by, ascend the hills, and leave him behind them in the valley. The orator proceeded to enforce the duty and necessity of self-reliance; reviewed what had been accomplished by young men,—Pitt being Minister of England before he was thirty years old—Byron writing his best works, and Sir Isaac Newton making many of his greatest discoveries, before that age. He concluded an affective address amid the plaudits of the audience and a shower of beautiful bouquets from his friends. The next orator was

Mr. Henry N. Fisher, of this City, who delivered an oration on the "Influence of the Metropolitan Press," on which he dwelt rather severely upon two of our cotemporaries. He said that there was scarcely a man who did not read a daily newspaper, and whose opinions were not in a great measure formed by those of his favorite journal. The talent with which a journal is conducted is the sure guarantee of its success. It is this which gives the press of New-York such great advantage over all others. On this account, it became the leading journals to be cautious what principles they inculcated. It is a great pity, he said, that there are those among us who would overturn our present system of social order—a system which has not only been the ruling one of our country, but which has ever been the adopted plan of every Christian and enlightened society. I refer to the advocates of Socialism. Coming from those who take a good stand among the editors of our City, and being widely scattered throughout the community, such doctrines as these are productive of the greatest amount of evil. They tend to the utter subversion of the rules of society, are entirely at variance with the laws of God and man, and opposed to the prosperity of the people at large. And we see the same journalists advocating the new and absurd system which they are pleased to call "Woman's Rights," as a concomitant and assistant doctrine to their main hobby of Socialism. Is it not a shame that these are those men in the community who exercise such an extended influence, and who are in such responsible situations, who would wish to draw woman from her own sphere and set her in the forum or the pulpit? According to the established regulations of society, there is not a place on the face of the earth where woman is more respected, useful, and lovely, than in America. And any attempts on the part of editors to change the present condition of the sex cannot but be looked upon by all lovers of order and decency with indignation and disgust.

There are other leading Journalists in our City, and those too, whose papers have the widest circulation and greatest influence, who, though they affect to oppose such doctrines as Socialism and the like, and though they give their support to the present form of National Government, yet are always ready to throw the apple of discord. No subject, however grave, is beyond their abuse. Religion and infidelity are alike objects of their ridicule, and even personal character is only safe from their attacks when defended by the strong arm of the law.

There are numerous journals in our City which exert a beneficial influence. Papers which have for their object the inculcation of morality and virtue,—papers which tend to strengthen the existing institutions of the country, or where it is practicable, to reform them. Here it is that the advantages of the press are most clearly manifest. It is by the publication of such journals as these that the press, unshackled by any tyrannical censorship, proves its inestimable benefit to the people.

The address, of which the above is only a brief portion, was well-delivered, and was received with applause and a shower of bouquets.

Chancellor Ferris next called upon Mr. Edward Robinson, Jr., of this City, who delivered an eloquent oration upon "Heroism." His appearance upon the stage was hailed with loud applause. In the course of his address he passed a high eulogium upon the young English lady, Florence Nightingale, who, surrounded by all that could minister to happiness, and to the enjoyments of a cultivated and refined taste, had left home, friends and position, to tend her sick countrymen, the soldiers of the English army, in their wretched hospitals in the Crimea. He referred to the heroism displayed by Huss and Wickliffe, and very happily dwelt on the sublime heroism of the dying American soldier, who, when the retiring enemy, in the war of 1812, had laid a train of gunpowder from the magazine in Fort Griswold to the shore, summoned just strength enough before he yielded up his last breath, to crawl to the train and dampen the powder with the last drops of his life's blood, thus saving the lives of the garrison. Altogether, Mr. Robinson's speech was very effective and well delivered. It was received with applause, while he retired under a weight of bouquets.

Gouverneur Carr, of this City, was the next orator. His subject was, "Obedience to Law." The principle of obedience to law, he said, lies at the foundation of our Union. The most zealous supporter of that liberty whose permanence we have so ardently desired to maintain, and the impartial and inflexible umpire where private wrongs have been committed, or individual rights infringed, it stands clothed in the sacred robes of justice, at once the bulwark of the State and the only safeguard of the citizen.

Mr. Mason R. Strong, of Flatbush, L. I., addressed the assembly on "Connections in Life." It was a brief but sensible oration, and was rewarded with a perfect shower of bouquets, under which honors the youthful orator almost staggered as he left the stage.

The Chancellor then called upon Mr. Elbert B. Monroe, of this City, who delivered a sensible oration on the state of things as they were "Two Hundred Years Ago," contrasted with the features of the present day. He was heartily cheered, and had the contents of a large flower garden showered over him.

Mr. J. W. Crane, Jr., was the next orator. His theme was "American Institutions," which was very pleasantly delivered, and received the usual applause and floral tribute.

Mr. Robert G. Strong, of Flatbush, L.I., then delivered an oration which he felicitously termed "The Walled Heart." Among the many mysteries, he said, which cloud our lives, there is one which discovers itself in human nature—which, because of its contrarieties, its many destructive elements, and its lamentable issues, furnishes us with an unsolved enigma, which has perplexed the sages of antiquity, and put to the severest tests the arts and the contrivances of the fair ones of every age. This indescribable character, this long-studied, but still unexplained mystery, is nothing less repulsive than *The Old Bachelor*. He assumes to be wiser than his Maker; and, contrary to the experience of ages and generations, proclaims his belief that it *is* "good for man to be alone."

Neither the sparkling eye, (the speaker proceeded,) whose expressive glance speaks volumes, nor the smiling countenance, nor the sweet tones of the fairest of the daughters of men, can make on either his heart or his mind the first impression. After the boldest attacks, the most protracted siege, the cry is still, Sebastopol is not taken. Has such a being a heart? If it were not that this organ were vital, we should at once answer in the negative. One fact is certain, he knows nothing of the warm glances of generous affection; he lives an enemy to God and man, for if love is the fulfilling of the law, what a fearful transgressor the Old Bachelor must be!

The speaker then alluded to Barnum's Baby Show, and proposed that that immortal patron of Humbug, since the babies had returned home, should advertise an Old Bachelor Show. This would be a novel exhibition, which would excel the World's Fair and coin thousands of dollars for its projector.

At the conclusion of his address, the young enthusiast, who is evidently not disposed to copy the example of Benedick, except in his repentance, left the stage amid the smiles and warm greetings of the ladies.

The next oration was delivered by Mr. Samuel Carlile, and was on "Female Influence." It fitly followed the previous oration on "The Old Bachelor."

The last oration by Mr. E. J. Owen, of this city, was on the "Formation of the Constitution," and was very patriotic and well delivered. The same gentleman then gave the valedictory addresses to the Chancellor, to the Faculty, and to his classmates. When he retired, the bouquets rained upon him like a summer storm upon the prairies.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the following candidates: Irving Shepherd Campbell, Samuel Carlile, Gouverneur Carr, A. Sidney Doane, Henry Graham Finney, Henry N. Fisher, Asa S. Lathrop, Elbert B. Monroe, Edward J. Owen, Edward Robinson, Jr., Mason Romeyn Strong, Robert Grier Strong.

An honorable testimonial for a partial course was next awarded to John W. Crane, Jr.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred upon the following Alumni of the University:

Class of 1850.—John Young and George Griswold Gray.

Class of 1851.—Edward P. Crane.

Class of 1852.—James P. Egbert, John H. Sinclair, Francis V. White, John A. Foster, Hermann C. Riggs, Henry T. Hunter and Gouverneur N. Smith.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on James Holland, Massachusetts; Washington A. West, Georgia; Levi Warren, New-York; Charles Van Allen, New-York; Aaron Alward, New-Brunswick; Peter M. Barclay, New-York.

Chancellor Ferris then announced that the Council had conferred the following honorary degrees:

Doctor of Music—Lowell Mason.

Doctors in Divinity—Rev. Alex. Munroe, pastor of the Free Church, Manchester, England; Rev. Eli H. Canfield, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn; Rev. William T. Sprole, Chaplain in the Military Academy at West Point, and Professor of Ethics and English Literature; Rev. W. G. Schauffler, Missionary of the American Board to the Jews, Constantinople; Rev. Robert Boyd Prescott, C. W., Master of Arts, (Honorary;) Augustine José Morales, Professor of Spanish in the Free Academy; Solomon Jenner, New-York.

The Chancellor then announced the following award of prizes:

In the Sophomore Class—To Edward A. Collier, being best in Mathematics; to Mancius H. Hutton, being best in Latin; to Thomas S. Mount, being best in Greek.

In the Freshman Class—To Edward L. Snyder, being best in Mathematics; to Thomas Carter, being best in Latin; to Samuel P. Carter, being best in Greek.

The Van Doren prize for the best essay by a Senior, "On the best mode of meliorating the condition of the Heathen," was awarded to Mr. Henry N. Fisher.

Chancellor Ferris then pronounced the benediction, the band broke forth into music, (they had played between each oration,) and the large audience dispersed.

The next term will commence on the third Wednesday of September. Persons wishing to join either of the classes may present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's room, in the University, on the previous Tuesday.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni.

Yesterday afternoon the Annual Meeting of the Alumni was held in the Lecture Room of the University. President George H. Moore in the Chair. He opened the proceedings by stating that the Secretary having sailed for Europe, the first business would be the election of a Secretary *pro tem*. Mr. Stirling was accordingly elected. He read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted. The President then read the Treasurer's report. It referred to the present financial condition of the Association, which appeared to be satisfactory. The Report was accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read. A course of lectures, it was stated, had been undertaken during the last Winter for the benefit of Janitor Smith, it being intended to purchase his homestead for him. The lectures were of great ability, but they had not been pecuniarily successful.

Professor Martin's pamphlet, ordered to be printed, was not yet quite ready for distribution.

The report of the Executive Committee was accepted.

The election of Officers for the next year was then proceeded with. A nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Aikman, Crane and Brush, was appointed by the Chair. Their nomination was as follows:

President—George H. Moore.
Vice-President—Howard Crosby.
Secretary—W. R. Martin.
Executive Committee—R. O. Doremus, T. B. Stirling, W. L. Felt, E. W. Beers.

The above were elected *viva voce*. Miscellaneous business was then taken up. Mr. Butler offered a preamble and resolution. It was to the effect that a Committee of three be appointed to take steps for procuring a portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

Prof. Crosby wished to know whether Bishop Wainwright was specially prominent in founding the University, because if not he would be fearful of hurting the feelings of others equally worthy of honor.

The Chair could only state that it was understood that Bishop Wainwright was one of the original founders of the Institution, and that most of the pamphlets relative to the expediency of founding the University of New-York were written by him, and that he took a very active interest in the foundation. He thought it was quite fitting that his memory should be so honored.

Prof. Crosby said that he had known the late Bishop Wainwright, had traveled with him in the East, and in all the conversations he had had with him, he had never heard the Bishop mention the University, which was strange, if he had really been such a friend to it. He knew of at least a dozen individuals as worthy as the late Bishop to such an honor.

After a few remarks from the Chair, Professor Crosby observed that he would like to propose another resolution. He had heard of at least a dozen founders of the University. He began to doubt whether it ever had a founder,—whether it was not autochthonous. He would propose that they should find out who was the founder, and then get his portrait painted.

The resolution was withdrawn.

W. B. Wedgewood, Esq., then addressed the meeting. He wished to see a Law School connected with the University, similar to the Medical School. He desired to have lectures delivered to 300 or 500 students—the students to study at their own houses, but for three months in the year to attend the lecture course at the University. He had talked with most of the prominent lawyers in this City, who said they would *willingly* give gratuitous lectures. If two Professors were appointed, he thought the thing might be done. He proposed that a Committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration.

The Chair remarked that there was a Law Department already connected with the University.

Mr. Wedgewood was aware of the fact; but it was only a nominal faculty; it wanted the breath *of life. One of its officers—Mr. Graham*—was deceased. If the other officer—Mr. Butler—would resign, the department might be reorganized.

After some further discussion, the following gentlemen were appointed to take the reorganization of the law department into consideration: W. B. Wedgewood, W. B. McMurray, A. Oakey Hall, George H. Moore. Mr. Stirling proposed that the thanks of the Association be returned to Rev. Dr. Mathews for his interesting and instructive address, and requesting a copy for publication. Adopted.

Mr. Butler proposed that the Alumni record their high appreciation of the admirable vigor by which Chancellor Ferris has released the University from its pecuniary embarrassments, and that they cordially congratulate their Alma Mater on the hopeful position she now holds under the guidance and guardianship of one so capable in his administration, so elevated in his character, and so affable in his manner as the present Chancellor. The resolution was seconded and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the Alumni, the graduating class and their friends were invited to a collation at the Astor House by George H. Moore, Esq., the President of the Alumni. When the good things provided had been discussed, speeches were the order. Rev. Dr. Mathews, of the early history of the institution; Professor Johnson, in answer to a compliment to the present worthy Chancelor; Dr. Henry, for the faculty that presided over the older graduates; Rev. Dr. Osgood, for "Good Letters;" Dr. Alfred C. Post, for the medical department of the University; Mr. Wedgewood, concerning the proposed law department; Dr. Frank Tuthill, for the press; Messrs. Carr and Crane, for the class of 1855 and another; Mr. Crane, for the Masters of Arts; and the President for all, spoke in their season, and were lustily applauded.

The party separated at the most proper hour, after a most delightful reunion—and none of them will ever think of the occasion without crying like Oliver, while the smack of the first bowl-full was yet in his mouth, "Moore," "Moore"—doubly in memory of the founder of the feast, and clamoring for its punctual repetition.

Commencement at Princeton.

Correspondence of the New-York Advertiser.

PRINCETON, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

The appearance of the nest of College buildings is somewhat changed since the last anniversary by the fire in the old North College, which has been saddly riddled; but its destructible parts were so few that the sombre old walls stand firmly up in their accustomed place, beautiful and venerable in their ruins, and the carpenters and masons are actively engaged in restoring it to more than its former beauty or capacity.

The Oration before the Library Societies was delivered to-day, by Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., of New-York, before such an audience of literary acquirement as rarely assembles in our country—save on an occasion like this. Though laboring under an evident indisposition, and with less time for preparation for the work than most speakers require, those who had the good fortune to be present were well repaid. The address was characterized by the peculiar freshness, practical force, and classic purity of expression which are so apparent in all the efforts of its distinguished author. Its interesting points were so condensed that any further satisfactory contraction within the limits of a letter is almost hopeless, though no Alumni will neglect the opportunity to read it when published in full. The leading object was to infuse a spirit of liberality among our countrymen, in advancing the interests of the institution which has given direction to the minds of so large a number of American statesmen.

In the evening the orations were delivered by members of the Junior Class, before a large and intelligent audience of both sexes. The exercises were enlivened by music from a brass band. The speakers were as follows:

D. Owen Davies, Mo.—Ideal Worship.
George A. Mercer, Ga.—The Fountain of Peace.
Perr L. Wickes, Md.—The Twilight of the Heart.
Joseph T. Duryea, N. Y.—Revelation Coincident with the Progress of Mind.
James T. Leftwich, Va.—"I still live."
Samuel Miller Studdiford, N. J.—The Progress of Intellectual Light.
Wm. C. Stitt, Penn.—Intelligence the Basis of a Nation's Prosperity.
Hersey B. Parker, N. C.—Female Heroism.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement takes place on Wednesday, with the usual imposing ceremonies, when the degree of A. B. will be conferred upon the graduating class. The following is the programme of exercises:

PRAYER BY THE PRESIDENT.
MUSIC.
Theodore McGowan, Pa.—Latin Salutatory.
William C. Handy, Md.—English Salutatory.
William A. Fisher, Md.—The Ruins of Mind.
George G. Carey, Md.—Classical Oration.
John C. Boyd, N. Y.—Insufficiency of the Human Intellect.
MUSIC.
Hy. F. Lee, N. Y.—Mental Progress.
J. S. Ludlam, L. I.—Philosophical Oration.
C. E. Hedges, N. J.—Heroism.
E. C. Greenwalt, Pa.—The Minnesingers.
F. A. Crane, N. Y.—"Viam inveniam aut faciam."
Wm. Elwee, Pa.—Immateriality of Mind.
MUSIC.
Hy. Gansvoort, N. Y.—Progress of Truth.
D. R. Coover, Pa.—Science in America.
H. M. Cooper, Ala.—All's Well.
J. S. King, N. Y.—Fallacies of the Day.
J. T. Gilchrist, N. J.—Mental Cultivation.
MUSIC.
Jno. Randolph Malloy, S. C.—John C. Calhoun.
C. E. Spencer, Md.—Providence Revealed by History.
C. H. Young, N. Y.—All infinite power subject to Law.
J. H. Stewart, Md.—Contentment.
MUSIC.
A. B. King, N. J.—Christian Principle the true foundation of Democracy.
John Johnson, Jr., Md.—American character.
H. Y. Evans, Pa.—Intellect.
J. A. Moore, Pa.—Moral Immortality.
J. W. Campbell, D. C.—Moral Principle.
MUSIC.
THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.
John E. Annan, Pa.—Valedictory oration.
PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

The Sigma Phi Fraternity.

The Anniversary of this Society takes place at Geneva, N. Y., on the 17th July, the Delta of New-York, which has its local habitation at Hobart Free College, (late Geneva College,) acting as host on the occasion. The Sigma Phi is one of the oldest of our College Societies, and occupies a high position. It numbers among its members our distinguished fellow-citizens, Judge Campbell of the Superior Court, Mr. Bradford, the Surrogate, and Mr. Hall, the District Attorney. The last named gentleman is to be the Orator on the present occasion, and Rev. Gurdon Huntington, a brother of the artist of that name, will deliver a poem.

Exhibition of American Manufactures in Brazil—Letter from Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly permit a stranger so far to intrude upon the columns of your extensively circulated journal, as to afford him space for the expression of his views in relation to one of the most unique and singular exhibitions which it has been his experience to witness, at least in this country. I refer to the very creditable exposition of many of the productions of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States, collected by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, (late Chaplain to the Seamen's Friends' Society, of New-York, at this port,) during a recent visit to his native country, and intended as presents from the various publishers, manufacturers, &c., to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, as well as to the literary, scientific, and educational institutions of this country. The exhibition was held in a large and commodious hall in the National Museum of Brazil, the use of which was granted by the Minister of the Empire for that purpose, and was opened to the public on the 17th and 18th instant. The Emperor and suite had visited it privately on the previous day, when His Majesty was pleased to express his warm and unqualified approbation of all that he saw.

The articles which especially attracted the attention of the numerous visitors on the occasion were several of Appleton's publications, got up in his usual excellent and superior style. Among them were the *Republican Court* and the *Queens of England*, both filled with splendid engravings; the binding was of a rich and substantial character. The school books, also, by the same publisher, were carefully examined; they appear to be admirably adapted for the object intended, and it would be well to have them translated into the *Portuguese language*. Colton's large Maps attracted much attention, also the Coast Survey from Professor Bache and Major Benham (Bureau Coast Survey, Washington.) The specimens of Lithography from Spearing and Stuleman, N. Currier and Endicott, were much admired, as were also the splendid steel engravings of Washington, Clay, Calhoun, Young America, &c., &c., from the studio of Stevens & Williams.

Nor must we lose sight of the specimens of manufactures, such as the traveling trunk from Peddie & Morrison, of Maiden-lane, New-York, and the plow manufactured by B. Myers, of Newark, N. J., both presents to the Emperor, and with which he expressed himself much pleased.

There were also exhibited excellent specimens of Leather and Shoes from Chadwick & Co., and another house, the name of which has escaped me, in Newark, N. J. Also, samples of Mousseline de Laines, Silk Fringes, Trimmings, &c., &c., from the city of Philadelphia. From the same city were some beautiful specimens of Paper Hangings, manufactured by Howell & Brothers. The only pieces of Music were from Gould, of Philadelphia.

I fear, Mr. Editor, in taking this rapid and cursory glance of the numerous articles on exhibition, I have overlooked many worthy of note; such, however, is not my intention. The manufacturers of them, with one or two exceptions, are unknown to me even by name.

The tendency of such an Exposition is, I think, the main thing to be considered, and I feel confident from the unvaried expressions of satisfaction and approval which fell from the numerous visitors on the occasion, both Brazilians and foreigners, that many orders for several of the articles exhibited will be the result.

Permit me to add, Mr. Editor, that great credit is due to Rev. Mr. Fletcher, through whose instrumentality the whole affair was got up, for his untiring energy and zeal in carrying out this patriotic object to so successful an issue. Only those who have had to do with such matters can know the difficulties attendant on them. I am also aware, Sir, that the worthy gentleman has incurred considerable expense which has been defrayed out of his own private means, but which, I feel assured, needs only to be hinted at in order to have the same amply refunded to him by the many merchants, manufacturers and others, who are interested in extending the trade between Brazil and the United States. I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, R. B.

Affairs in Granada.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GRANADA, Sunday, June 10, 1855.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was ordered down from California, and arrived the 18th of last month, to redress the outrage committed on Mr. Consul Priest, at San Juan del Sur, in February last. Commander Baily came up here, in company with his officers, and Judge Cushing, of the Nicaragua Transit Company at Virgin Bay. Mr. Consul Priest and quite a number of followers came up here, looking quite important, that now reparation was to be obtained for the outrage committed on an American citizen, and on a Consul, but nothing could have been greater than the astonishment of Commander Baily, when he learned that instead of obtaining reparation for the insult given to Mr. Priest, that gentleman had already given satisfaction to the authorities here, and in substance begged their pardon for a letter he had dared to write to his father, setting forth facts, at the time of their occurrence, and which was published. Commander Baily, of course, felt indignant at having been ordered down here to be made a fool of.

The revolution remains about as it was in March last—the Chamorra party fortified in Managua, and the Castillon party fortified in Leon, their forces being about equal. But all the better class of men here, even of the Chamorra party, are much disappointed at the non-arrival of the Kinney expedition, and wish for its coming, as for the coming of the Messiah. Almost all the property holders are heartily tired of misrule, and I have been told by many, in confidence, that if the Kinney expedition would come, or any other expedition of foreigners that could give them security, they are willing to give the one half of their property for the sake of having security for the other half; and Castillon and his Government offer to make liberal cessions of lands to any foreign colonists who will come and settle in the country.

Then why all this persecution of Messrs. Kinney and Fabens. Manifest destiny will march onward, sooner or later. This intriguing to prevent colonists from coming to this country, is only retarding the progress of civilization.

But when the public shall learn the truth, it will be seen that the Nicaragua Transit Company have played a deeper game in preventing the sailing of the Kinney Expedition than any other set of men in the United States. The plan is, to impede their sailing until their funds are all exhausted, and then they cannot sail—their daily expenses being one one thousand dollars—such are the boasts of Judge Cushing, the Company's Agent at Virgin Bay. The truth is, that the Company are afraid of American influence in this country; they have no idea that they would be able to humbug a Government under American influence, so easy as they do these people, and that once Americans in this country, they would be under the necessity of complying with their obligations to this State, or lose their exclusive privilege to the navigation of the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua; but these intrigues against the sailing from the shores of the United States of peaceable colonists, are an outrage on the rights of man, and public indignation ought to put them down. Monopolies in any country are dangerous to liberty.

THE CROPS.

New-York.

An exchange paper says:

"Some apprehension existed among farmers that the protracted rains during the present month would prove as detrimental to crops as the unprecedented drouth of last year. It was anticipated that cold weather would follow the recent heavy showers, and that in consequence the corn, wheat and potatoes, would suffer considerable injury. But it seems that these gloomy forebodings were not well founded. The sun has come out with full power, and the fields everywhere look bright with promise of a plenteous harvest. We have high hopes that the present year will redeem the disasters of the last. A full crop will do more to restore the good old times than all the *efforts* of legislation—all the tariffs in the world, or all the theories of philanthropists."

A letter from Genesee County to a Buffalo paper does not regard the prospect as so encouraging. It says:

"The wheat is now heading, and some of it in blossom. In many fields thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of what is called the weevil fly, may be seen resting upon the heads. Whether it be actually the fly that produces the weevil, possibly may be a question. I would fain hope so, and the result prove better than our fears. The fly alluded to is not more than half as large as the common horsefly, with a slim, light-colored body, and light brown wings. It may be seen more abundantly when the wind is still, and as late as 6 o'clock P. M. The month of June in this region has been unusually cold and wet, and but little can be said at present in favor of the corn crop. The prospect is now truly discouraging, and were it not that July and August can do wonders for corn, we could have but little hope. Very little if any corn has yet been hoed for the first time, and it is now so wet that it cannot be hoed for many days to come. Yesterday (Sunday) a storm came on from the northeast, commencing about 8 o'clock A. M., and the water poured down as if the fountains of the great deep were broken up. Much corn was covered with water, and will evidently be more or less injured. It is believed by many that there will not be as much wheat harvested in this State as will be needed for consumption within its own limits. But let us wait and hope for the best. Grass, oats, potatoes, and barley promise well. Apples will be abundant. Peaches there are none."

Vermont.

For two weeks past vegetation in the vicinity of Montpelier has been advancing rapidly. The heavy rains in the fore part of the month have produced a great change in the appearance of all the crops. As yet, however, there has been very little warm weather; much of the time it has been cold and windy. Corn has consequently grown but very little. The worms, too, have made great havoc among the corn. The prospects at present for a large crop are unfavorable. Grass, the most important of all with Vermont farmers, is now growing finely.

Ohio.

The recent heavy rains have more thoroughly saturated the earth than it has been for more than a year past. In consequence the brooks and rivers are more swollen than is usually the case at this season of the year. The Ohio River, which a year ago, and usually at this season, was so low as to almost wholly impede steamboat navigation, is now full and in fine stage for the largest class boats. Vegetation, stimulated by abundant moisture and genial warmth, is most rank. The farmer rejoices in the prospect of superabundant crops; and the consumers in town take courage in the hope of again eating cheap bread. As yet, neither blight nor devouring insects have molested the growing wheat, whose rank stalks wave gracefully in the gentle breeze. The prospect for abundance of fruit is also most cheering. Already is it necessary to prop the heavy laden boughs to prevent their breaking. From present indications, this year will be memorable as one of plenty.

Illinois.

A gentleman who has traveled over six hundred miles in Illinois within a few days, reports that the wheat fields, without exception, are promising unequaled crops; the corn is also luxuriant, in some places in tassel; and the fruit crop is tremendous, being the greatest abundance of apples, peaches, cherries, &c., wherever there was a tree planted. The wheat crop will probably be twenty-five per cent. greater than ever before grown in Illinois.

The Springfield *Register* states that the growing crops in the central part of the State have never been finer than at present. The wheat, it says, is beginning to ripen. The yield will be very large and the quality and quantity to the acre far greater than has been gathered for many years. Oats are, if possible, more promising. We have seen fields which, if no extraordinary mishap occurs, will yield sixty or seventy bushels to the acre. Grass is also very fine. Much has been said about the fly in the wheat, but there is no appearance of it in Sangamon, so far as we can ascertain. The corn is also very flourishing. The cool moist midnight weather which has been so favorable for small grains, has not brought the corn forward as rapidly as usual, but on the whole, we doubt whether there was ever a better prospect for a large yield. The stalks are bright and healthy, and there is evenness in the growth rarely seen.

The Alton *Courier* says: "The crops daily increase in promise, and wheat may be considered out of danger from rust. The copious rains of the past few weeks have brought the late-sown crops of wheat forward, and resuscitated them so that they will exceed previous expectations. Corn is growing finely. The Sangamon farmers say they can see it grow at the rate of three inches per day."

Maryland.

There was a protracted rain on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and on Tuesday night one of the most fearful thunder-storms it was ever our lot to witness. The wheat has been very much prostrated, and much of it must be lost, as it will rot on the ground, while the whole crop will be exceedingly difficult to harvest. Harvest will commence next week.—*Easton Gazette.*

We have at last had an abundance of rain. Corn, especially on light lands, looks remarkably well, and oats will yet reach a respectable height, and yield a tolerable crop. The prospects for an abundant crop of early potatoes were never better. The harvesting of early varieties of wheat has commenced, but the general harvest will not commence before the first of July. With regard to the probable yield, accounts differ, but it will, it is generally believed, fall below an average, some say one-fourth. Fears are now entertained of rust.—*Denton News.*

We have had a very fine rain since our last issue, which will greatly improve the wheat and other crops. From present indications we shall soon be relieved from famine prices. Accounts from every section of the country are highly cheering, and if nothing occurs to blight the prospect, we shall have a bountiful year. The fruit crop in this county will be unusually large. Corn, oats, and, in fact, breadstuffs and feed of every description have taken a rapid fall, and will continue to come down to prices greatly below what they now are. The prospect of heavy crops in the country, and harvest so near at hand, has brought about this change. Some of our farmers will commence harvesting in ten or twelve days from this time.—*Rockville Journal.*

Virginia.

The Morgantown (Va.) *Telegraph* says:

During the past week there has been a continuation of refreshing showers. The drouth of the past year has indeed been distressing, and its effects upon the varied interests of the country, were well calculated to create serious apprehensions. The crops of last season were curtailed to such an extent, that all the business relations of life seemed to be stagnant. But we have now had a plentiful supply of rain, and the ground is perhaps more thoroughly saturated than it has been for fifteen months. The prospect for heavy grain crops and luxuriant vegetation generally, is now indeed very promising.

The Wytheville *Telegraph* says: "There was more wheat sown in Southwestern Virginia last Fall than there ever was before, and the harvest will be far more abundant than usual, even though the yield to the acre should not be so great."

Georgia, and North and South Carolina.

The Sandersville *Georgian* says that the crops are remarkably fine. Corn is falling, and we have heard of wheat selling at $1 per bushel, about as low as it ever gets. The forward corn is now rapidly silking and tasseling, and farmers are in high spirits.

A correspondent writing from Georgia says: "Peaches, apples and pears are ripe; the first are scarce, but apples and pears are plenty. Our wheat was secured free from rust, and in excellent condition, the largest area and best yield per acre, that has been gathered for many years. Corn is most luxuriant, and promises an abundant harvest."

A gentleman just returned from the South, where he had been traveling for several weeks, through the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, informs us that the crops in all of those regions looked remarkably well, and gave promise of an abundant yield. In some parts of Georgia wheat had been cut and gathered, and in other sections it was ripening beautifully. Our informer learned from various sources that the amount of wheat sowed last year in the South, was fully one-third more than ever before known. The same was also observable in reference to corn. His observations and information derived from numerous persons left no doubt that the South, this season, must produce a very large amount of wheat and corn.

Mississippi.

A letter from Mississippi says the crops in that State are as luxuriant as ardent lovers of Indian Corn or admirers of plump cotton bales could wish—the prairie loam being admirably adapted to the cultivation of these great staples. The rains have been abundant during the month, not only benefiting vegetation, but affording pleasant days and cool, invigorating nights.

Canada.

Grass will be a light crop in this neighborhood, and indeed nearly all Spring crops have suffered much from the drouth.—*Newmarket Era.*

The farmers in the county of Waterloo now almost unanimously join in stating that Wheat will be an average crop. There is no sign of insects here, as in other parts, nor is there any appearance of aught else to prevent a fair crop. The quantity of Spring Wheat sown this year throughout the western portion of Canada, and in the adjoining portions of the United States, will be amply sufficient, with a reasonable harvest, to supply the whole population of the American continent, leaving the produce of all the Fall Wheat to be exported.—*Galt Reformer.*

Although the crops in this locality have been hitherto promising exceedingly well, we are sorry to learn that there are now symptoms of the appearance of the "insect," or "Hessian Fly," among some of the Winter wheat; at least we have been told so by a farmer on whose word we can place dependence. We hope the ravages of this destroyer may be limited, as if otherwise it will prove a great drawback to our prosperity.—*Ayr Observer.*

It is now generally understood that the injury to the crops during the past winter is not greater than what has been generally sustained, and hopes were left that the promise of an abundant harvest would be realized. But the cold Spring has had an untoward effect upon all green crops, whilst night frosts have retarded and injured the gardens and more delicate productions. From all we have been able to ascertain, the crops have not suffered so much in this neighborhood as in many other places, though the fields are rather irregular. [*Guelph Advertiser.*

A Bold Murder.

From the Alton (Ill.) Courier.

A murder was committed in Southern Wisconsin, near Rockford, in the northern part of this State, on Saturday last, by a man named Mayberry, upon the person of a lumber merchant from the town of Farmington, Wisconsin, name unknown. It appears that Mayberry had lately been in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, and that he had formerly been identified in a notorious manner with the Mormon difficulties in Hancock County. While in the Penitentiary Mayberry formed the acquaintance of a young man named Macomb, also confined there, who invited him to go home with him to his father's farm in Winnebago County. Mayberry did so, and worked on the farm during the Winter. A few days since, Mayberry was in Rockford, and it is presumed saw the lumber merchant receiving his pay, to the amount of $600, for a raft of lumber he had just brought down the river. He then started for home by the road which he knew the man must take in returning home. As he expected, he was overtaken by the lumberman, and calling to him, asked him if he would allow him to ride in his buggy. The man stopped his buggy and took him in. In a little while Mayberry took a bottle of whisky out of his pocket and asked the man to drink, and while the other was drinking took a bottle from under his coat and struck him a blow on the head, which rendered him insensible. He then dragged the man from the buggy, dispatched him, and took the money which he found upon him. Not satisfied with this, however, the fiend proceeded to strip the body of the clothes upon it, to the drawers, which he rejected, as not being good ones, and dressing himself in his unfortunate victim's garments, he then took the horse and buggy and drove to Macomb's house, where he arrived in a beastly state of intoxication.

He went to bed that night, and kept drinking nearly all night. He told Macomb what he had done and gloried in it. Macomb getting afraid, sent for the Sheriff, who, with his posse, arrested him. After his arrest, he made a full confession of the crime, and said he was only sorry that he was to be checked up before he had killed two or three other persons upon whom he had his eye. He also detailed the whole murder, the stripping of the body, &c. Much excitement prevailed in Rockford in relation to the murder.

The people were very much afraid that as the crime was committed in Wisconsin, the trial would take place there, for in that State the death penalty has been abolished. There was some disposition manifested consequently by the people to take the law into their hands.

News from Lake Superior—Triumphant Passage through the Saut Canal.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of Friday, contains an account of the successful passage of the steamer *Illinois* and the steamer *Baltimore* through the Saut Ste. Marie Canal. From it we take the following:

"The steamer *Illinois* entered the canal at about 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, and passed through all the locks to the caisson gate without difficulty. Here she was detained until 11 o'clock P. M. This gate had never been moved, and it required the united exertions of the *Illinois*, pushing on the lower side, and the *Baltimore*, pulling on the upper side, to move it. After the *Illinois* had got through, the *Baltimore* immediately entered, and made the passage in two hours, without the least detention. Considering that she came through in the night, the passage was a remarkably quick one. The next day the propeller *General Taylor*, and the schooners *Fannie* and *Fley*, both loaded, passed through in one and a half hours. The *Illinois* passed on up to Ontonagon, whence she will return.

On the north bank of the canal, just above the second lock, the water was showing itself through pretty freely, and it was deemed advisable to put in the caisson gate and draw off the water, so as to give the banks a chance to settle. Superintendent Burt thought, however, that he should have no difficulty in passing vessels through as fast as they should arrive. From the little use already had of the canal, Mr. Whiting thinks it is evident that a guard gate will have to be put in at its head."

The Fishing Commissioners Under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The St. John *New-Brunswicker* states that M. H. Perley, Esq., who, as announced some time since, had been selected as the British Fishing Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, has received his commission under the Royal Sign Manual. The *New-Brunswicker* adds:

"We understand that Mr Perley is instructed to attend to any directions he may receive from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and to report his proceedings direct to the Foreign Office, without reference to the Colonial authorities, and apart from any Colonial control whatever.

"We learn that Mr. Perley leaves very shortly for Washington, to confer with Mr. Crampton, and meet the United States Commissioner, with the view of settling the course of procedure in conducting the business of this important Commission. We can only say that we concur in the views of Lord Clarendon, and believe that the business is placed 'in good hands.'"

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of Monday says:

"A gentleman from the country informs us that a whole family were drowned in attempting to cross a creek, in Greenfield township, Huron County, on Friday. The stream was very high, and the bridge gone. The father waded across it, however, and concluded it was safe to drive over his buggy, in which were his wife and two children. When midway across the stream, the current was so strong as to sweep the buggy down the creek. The horse made the bank, but at a spot where it was miry, and in his efforts to free himself from the harness he overturned the buggy, burying the whole four persons in the water, drowning them all. Their names we did not learn."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Not a Bad Idea.

We don't know where else to put it, however. Nevertheless it should be a small item, but then it would look as if we accidentally excited to tell the whole story—and there is no accident about it.

We have received a neat note printed in gold, announcing the laying of the corner stone of the Wayland University on the 4th of July at Beaver Dam. The programme is a promising one. Several Rev. Drs. and Hons. are down in the bill to deliver addresses on pleasant subjects—but where is Beaver Dam?

There is one sweet village of that name down on Long Island, and they have a noble "District School" there, and we expect a teacher so lives in the town, but our correspondent has not yet informed us that it is to be converted into a University. There are other Beaver Dams to be sure—enough of them. There is one in Mississippi, one in Virginia, one in North and one in South Carolina, one in Kentucky, one in Ohio, one in Wisconsin. In several of the speakers are Wisconsin men, if our reporter goes he will probably steer for the Wisconsin Dam. The name of the new University seems to have been granted in honor of President WAYLAND, of Rhode Island, who lays the corner stone. In writing letters and printing advertisements it is so easy to write the abbreviation of the State, we wonder that men will mark it. Very great inconveniences are heard of the neglect.

Y Cymro Americaidd.

We have received a copy of a paper called the Y Cymro Americaidd, with the motto, "Fy Nghaerfyddi, Fy Rhyddid, Fy Nghymedi, a'm Iaith." It is published in this City, at No. 64 Elizabeth-street, every Saturday. Its editor's name is JONES, of course,—we scarcely ever knew a Welshman that was not named Jones. It is neatly printed, and, so far as we can judge, (more than half of it being in the Welsh tongue,) is ably edited. The fact of a paper printed in the Welsh language in the City of New-York, will seem strange to those not acquainted with the ways of Cambria and the tenacity with which they ever cling to the language and customs of their native land. The number before us asserts that Senator SEWARD has Irish and Welsh blood in his veins, and adduces as many of facts, figures and dates, collected by DAVID L. JONES, to prove the fact. The story that Gov. THOMAS PRYCE is associate editor of the *American*, is without truth.

Proceedings of the Building Committee.

The affidavit of HENRY J. LEWIS was received to-day. It states that he was a shareholder in the Best American Benefit Association. He subscribed for one share at the outset, and after a few months redeemed five other shares, and subsequently five more. The ultimate value of a share was to be $600, the monthly dues being $2.50. On the whole ten shares he realized $19.50. Up to the time he had realized this money, he had paid $380 in dues and fees. The Association foundered, he thinks, in 1851.

It was started before the act of the Legislature incorporating such Associations, and the foreclosure occurred also before the passing of the act. At the sale under the foreclosure the President bought the property in. It was worth $2,000. The Secretary refuses to give him any statement of what the property actually brought after the foreclosure; a Committee informed him that by paying about $1,200 they would reinstate him in his former position; he accepted the offer and paid $400 on account; subsequently met with disappointments in business, and has not been able to pay the balance; since when the property has been sold; does not know who owns it now; a man of the name of BEXTON was the ostensible purchaser, he was an officer; thinks Mr. DEVLIN is President and Mr. TRUMPER Secretary, and has heard that they intend to close up in about ten months, but do not intend to pay the whole $2000. His mortgage was executed to two individuals by name, who acted as Trustees of the Association. His occupation at that time was that of a daguerreotypist.

Only two of the Committee were present—Mr. JAMESON and Mr. STUYVESANT.

The Legislative Committee on Criminal Procedure.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the modes by which criminal business is transacted in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and to report to the Legislature if and what action may be necessary in the premises; also, to examine into the mode of management and government of the Penitentiary, Almshouses and City Prison, met on Wednesday in the Sessions Court of the City Hall. Present—Messrs. Stuyvesant, on the part of the Assembly, Mr. Crosby, for the Senate, together with Mr. Hopkins; Mr. Baker and Mr. O'Keefe being absent on the part of the Assembly.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. CROSBY as Chairman, Mr. HUGH HASTINGS as Clerk, and a resolution was passed calling upon the District Attorney of the County of New-York, and the same officer for Kings County, to furnish their views as to the operation of the criminal laws in their districts, and as to whether, in their opinion, some modification should not be made by new statutes establishing other grades in crime.

Adjourned until Friday at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time Counsel and Sergeant-at-Arms will be appointed to the Committee.

Services at the General Theological Seminary.

The examinations which have been conducted during the past twenty days, are preparatory to the services of this morning. The sermon of the Bishop of Iowa, this morning, is expected to attract and excite much attention.

Board of Education.

Wednesday an invitation was received and accepted to attend the Exhibition of School No. 44, in Fifth Ward, on Friday morning next.

The nomination of JOHN RAYNOR, as a Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, in place of Wm. JOHN LYONS, resigned, after much discussion was ultimately referred to the Committee on Qualifications and Elections.

A sum of $5,000 being demanded by the School of the Seventh Ward, it was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

A communication from the Trustees of the Female Rutgers Institute, inviting the Board to attend their celebration, was accepted.

The sum of $2,456 76 was proposed to be appropriated for the payment of extra work and fixtures in School No. 4, in Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. A. H. GREEN contended that such expenditure could not be legally met, and Mr. DE LAMATER addressed the Board in defense of the School officers, and in explanation of the customs of trade in reference to specifications. All that could be done if such specifications proved faulty or insufficient was to make the best bargain for alterations they could with the same mechanic, and no other party. The extra work, therefore, fell within such reasonable proviso, and was, therefore, perfectly legal.

A member trusted the appropriation would be made, with the proposition that it be paid out of any moneys not heretofore appropriated.

A long discussion ensued on the subject of the method of dealing with the alterations in the plans and contracts that unexpectedly arise. It was contended that the system was bad—there ought to be no extras. These alterations had all arisen under the authority of the school officers and not of the Board. These officers ought to have applied to the Board for permission for such modifications.

The proviso of its reservation formed the subject of much discussion. Two members wished to avoid voting, one of whom (Mr. SHANNON,) obtained and excuse from voting. That gentleman observed that, (acting under instructions,) he should be compelled to vote in the negative. A member observed that it was shameful to be overpowered by such instructions. It was then discovered that a quorum was not present, which fact put an early and desirable end to the discussion.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

This Board held a meeting on yesterday (Wednesday) evening at 4 o'clock. There was a full attendance of members present.

It appeared by the returns brought forward that the number of emigrants who arrived in New-York up to the 27th of June, 1855, was 68,508, and during the same period last year they amounted to 128,657. The number of inmates at present in Ward's Island is 2,612. The number last year, at this period, was 2,422. Lunatics now in the Marine Hospital, 161. During the same period in 1855, 269.

FINANCIAL.

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1856	$61,122 46
Receipts since the commencement of fiscal year	
Total	$154,189 16
Disbursements	$128,673 92
Over draft on Bank	$32,515 76

A letter was received from Mr. E. HARRIS recommending the appointment of Doctor SMITH to the situation of first physician to the Marine Hospital. The letter bore testimony to the high qualifications of Doctor SMITH in a professional point of view, and also urged his eligibility for the situation on account of his being a single man, and would not, therefore, require any extra accommodation in the shape of dwellings. He also suggested that Dr. WALSHE should be retained in his present position of second physician. Both recommendations were signed to by a resolution of the Board; but a similar recommendation respecting the Clerk of the Hospital was ordered to be laid on the table. A letter was received from the Matron of the Institution on Wards' Island, in reference to a resolution adopted by the Commissioners at a former meeting, calling upon her to send in an account of all the moneys received by her for wet nurses sent out from the Island, by whom paid, when and how expended, and why such money had not been paid over to the Warden.

The Matron wrote in reply as follows:

Applications were frequently made to me for wet nurses, who were often sent back at my expense to the Commission, and, as I thought, without good cause. To guard against this, I required a deposit of five dollars from the mother for the nurse, and if she suited the applicant, the five dollars was deducted from her pay, and I paid seventy-five cents per week to the women who nursed the absentee's child, which amount, after the five dollars were expended, was paid to me by the absentee.

If the nurse did not suit, her expenses to and from Ward's Island were deducted, and the balance returned to the applicant.

This I thought economical in the Commission, and the seventy-five cents a week a small compensation to the nurse who took charge of the absentee's child. All this was done with the knowledge of the Ward's Island Committee, and I can appeal to Mr. SLUNT in confirmation of my statements.

On the 20th December 1854, I had ninety nine dollars on hand, and asked your Vice President if I should hand it to Mr. RUDLE; to which he answered, "Keep it until called for." which I have done, and am ready to account for. On the same day, having some unexpired money belonging to the same fund in my possession, and fearful about the banks, I gave it to Mr. BROWN, the Clerk, to change, and took his receipt for it, which I enclose.

Did any member of the Commission, at any of their visits to Ward's Island, ask of me information on this, or any other subject connected with Ward's Island, I should have esteemed it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to have given them the knowledge asked for; and it would perhaps, have saved this resolution of inquiry had it been done. Respectfully your ob't servant.

(Signed.) HARRIET F. JAMES.

Suicide of a Girl of the Town.

HERRIET O'GALLAGHAN, an Irish girl, about twenty years of age, committed suicide at No. 157 Duane-street, by taking arsenic. She had become tired of the abandoned life she was leading, and there being no escape from it except through the grave, she determined on committing the rash act. This was the second attempt to commit suicide. About a week ago she made the attempt to hang herself, but was prevented by the mistress of the house, who caught her just as she was adjusting the cord.

An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, and a verdict of suicide rendered.

Incendiarism.

The Seventh-street M. E. Church was forcibly entered and set on fire in five different places, on Friday night last. Two of the fires were deliberately kindled, and one of them burned quite through the basement floor to the ground beneath. Strange to say, all the fires went out without causing material damage to the building. The Trustees of the Church have offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the villains.

Accident.

Tuesday morning about 2½ o'clock a two-story frame house belonging to THOMAS STARR, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, which was being raised, fell with a tremendous crash, burying six men in the ruins. Four of the workmen escaped injury, the other two were not so fortunate, one had his shoulder dislocated and the other had a leg broken.

Criminally Using Firearms.

HENRY SMITH, residing in James-street, was arrested yesterday charged with shooting, by accident, a little girl named JOHANNA McCARTHY. It seems that SMITH intending to clean his revolver, discharged the contents of the pistol in a wooden fence. The balls passed through three wood fences and one of them hit the little girl in the arm.

Death by Drowning.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of MICHAEL CASH, a boy 17 years of age, and a lad 10 years of age, named FRANCIS O'NEIL, who came to their death by accidental drowning.

Muddy News.

The report of Messrs. SHAW, SCHULE & Co., to the Mayor, for the week ending June 23, shows that in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards 1,821 loads of dirt and ashes have been removed.

John Ray's Case.

In the matter of JOHN RAY, Street Inspector of the Eleventh Ward, Mr. BOSWORTH appeared Wednesday for the defendant, and addressed to the Mayor a few brief remarks on the evidence already before the public. The Mayor reserved his decision.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Courts.

Business at the Courts is becoming scarce. The weather for a day or two past has been too warm for the lawyers to argue, the Jury to listen, or the Judges to attend to the cases. In the Supreme Court the General Term adjourned some days since for the season, and the juries in the Circuit have been discharged. Judge CowLES, however, still holds Special Term, and Judge MORRIS sits at Chambers.

The Superior Court, General Term, will probably adjourn next week. The juries have been discharged, and there will be no trial terms until October next. The legal profession, as well as others, are gradually closing up their matters for a Summer's vacation.

COURT CALENDAR....THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61 to 69.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 124, 8, 135, 148, 19, 150, 2, 142, 143 85, 69, 131, 164 to 172, 176, 177, 178, 124.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—June 27.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson.

Vanderbilt vs. *Mathis.*—The Jury in the above case this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $1,600. An allowance of $75 was granted by the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Oakley, Ingraham and Roosevelt.

Phenix vs. *the Commissioners of Emigration.*—A motion for appeal from the decision of Judge HOFFMAN at Special Term was made by the counsel for the plaintiffs in the above case. The hearing was set down for Friday next.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Ingraham and Roosevelt.

CASTLE GARDEN INFUSORIA.

Phenix vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—The counsel in this case appeared yesterday to agree upon a day for the argument of the case, which has heretofore been set for the General Term of this Court on appeal from the decision of Judge Hoffman at Special Term, dismissing the injunction. After some discussion it was agreed and by the Court ordered, that Friday next be set down for a hearing of the argument, with the restriction that one counsel only should be heard on each side.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 27.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Gibson vs. *Tryon, et al.*—The plaintiff must have judgment on the demurrer, unless the defendants within twenty days pay the costs of the demurrer and answer over.

MARINE COURT.

Before the Chief Justice.

THEY'LL NEVER SUCCEED IN TOO MUCH NOT OVERDO.

Robert H. Nicholls vs. *Henry Blacklock.*—This case is another by the assignee of one Thos. O'Brien, to recover back the amount paid upon the defendant in a case of chicanery. The Doctor charged $10 for a first visit, $5 for a second, and $3 for each one subsequently. His prescription was as follows:

"Turkey Rhubarb, Gum Gamboge, Rhubarb and Aloes, each 24 grains; Nitrate of Potash one Medicinal Spoon, each of Cream Tartar, Oil of Juniper, each one drachm of a drachm; Immerse in Syrup, Boil Ten minutes, of Aromatic Electuary, Quantity sufficient to make a Bolus."

Six in twelve. Two ounces pills of this compound were taken by the unhappy patient. On the part of the defendants, a counter claim was set up of $10,000 for the sufferings of the patient under the treatment of the Doctor, but his Honor held that if the defendant had such cause of action it could only be available as a set off against the Doctor, not only and he in no manner his accomplice. The defendant then called evidence to prove that the medicine was more likely to produce constipation than one pill of civilization.

The case was out, the jury came out of Court, and the Jury awarded the Doctor the sum of $25—which verdict gives him the liberty to pay his own costs.

Before Judge Mitchell.

RUN THE TRUNK AND MONEY.

Albert Mitchell vs. *The Star Packet Virginia Steamship Company.*—This was an action by the assignee of a steerage passenger, who bought a ticket at Norfolk, Va., to come to this City in the Accomodation, owned by the defendants. It appeared that he put his trunk on board the ship, containing his wearing apparel and $160 in gold coin. By some accident he was left behind, and had to come by the next steamer; and on his arrival here was told his baggage was lost. The distance was merely technical, and was overruled by his Honor, the proximate loss, $160 in gold, and $12 allowance besides the costs for the plaintiff.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Richard P. Morris vs. *Effingham Cocks.*—The plaintiff sues to recover back the sum of $450, which the defendant wrongfully took and converted to his own use, a stove furnace of the value of $450, the property of plaintiff; that plaintiff has demanded the same; and that defendant refuses to deliver it to him. The answer is a general denial. It appeared that the stove-furnace was put up in October, 1853, for Robt. M. Ward, in the house No. 186 Twenty-third-street, which he rented of George Widmayer on the 1st of May, 1850, and then under lease from defendant for the unexpired portion of his term; that the stove-furnace passed into the possession of defendant; that in June 1854, the defendant disposed of the stove furnace by giving or throwing it away. Ward testified that in the latter part of April last he sold the stove-furnace to plaintiff for $50 (which the plaintiff has not paid him yet); he demanded the stove of defendant, and that defendant refused to deliver it, stating that "he had thrown it overboard."

Upon these facts (evidence as to sales varying from $15 to $40,) counsel was submitted, defendant contending that plaintiff cannot recover, because the defendant had parted with the property, and was guilty of the conversion (if any) long before the sale by Ward to plaintiff; that Ward, when he pretended to sell the furnace, had only a right of action for a tort, which is not assignable. Judgment for plaintiff of $25; costs to defendant.

LONG ISLAND.

SUICIDE OF TWO LOVERS.

Mysterious Affair—Great Excitement in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn was thrown into a feverish state of excitement yesterday morning by a rumor which had spread throughout the city, that a young man and woman had been found dead in each other's arms on a piazza in the rear of the house of a respectable citizen on Clermont-avenue, near Myrtle. Upon visiting the spot we found the rumor to be but too true, and from all available sources we have collected the following particulars:

The name of the young man is HORATIO N. GUSTIN, 23 years of age, a hatter by trade, and son of THOMAS P. GUSTIN. The young woman is not known. They were found dead at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, seated on a settee on a piazza in the rear of young GUSTIN's father's house, located as above stated. They were first discovered by his mother, who at the hour named returned home after having passed the night with a sick friend. The household were at once aroused, and a messenger was dispatched to the Fourth District Police station, when Captain CALL, with several of his officers, visited the house and took charge of the bodies, and sent for Coroner REDDING, who shortly after appeared. Mr. GUSTIN, father of deceased, was examined, but he knew nothing about the female.

When found the deceased were sitting nearly in an upright position, his head resting upon her shoulder, and with one arm around her waist. She was resting against him in a careless attitude, with a countenance as placid as if in a sweet sleep. His features were somewhat distorted. Near them was found a small phial containing a few drops of prussic acid, and the cork of the phial was found in her pocket. A dose of this poison, it is probable, they both took and expired in each other's arms. An acquaintance of the family saw them walking towards the house from Myrtle-avenue about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and the fatal dose must have been taken soon after.

Young GUSTIN, about one year ago, on account of ill health, for a change of climate, was induced to go into business in Muscatine, Indiana, but returned home about three weeks since, his health unimproved. One week ago he left home to visit an uncle in New-Jersey, and was not seen again by any of his father's family until found dead as stated. He is represented as having been a young man of exemplary conduct and a devoted Christian, but subject to fits of despondency. None of his friends here knew of his entertaining any attachment for any particular female, and the one found dead with him they deny all knowledge of. In his pocket was found a letter written in New-York, directed to him, signed "SARAH," and in a postscript it says, "I send you a $3 on the Newark Bank." The letter is a love epistle, and among other things she apologizes for not "writing down" sooner, sickness having prevented her. No positive clue is given as to where she belongs, but it is supposed either in Albany or Newark.

She was apparently about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark brown hair, dark blue eyes, regular and full features, and had on a black silk dress with five flounces, black silk mantilla, with wide lace fringe, straw braid hat with blue trimmings, tan colored gaiters, white silk stockings, plain linen collar, ivory fan inlaid with silver and fringed with down, black mits, flannel undershirt with long sleeves and black lace mits. In the pocket was found a plain white handkerchief. This body was taken to the dead house for identification.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Lapse of time has not removed the mystery hanging around the circumstances attending the death of these parties. The letter alluded to above, found on the person of GUSTIN, we copy *verbatim*:

"NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.

DEAR HENRY: I have been very sick, or should have written you immediately upon your arrival in New-York. I was taken down so sudden and have been so unwell since, that I was not able to do so until now. My dear friend, I should have come out to see you today, but feel too weak, as I must wait with patience until you return, when I shall be quite well. Hoping that you are as well and happy as I could wish you, I am. Yours ever, SARAH."

The following was in pencil, and had no date:

MY DEAR SARAH: I bid you farewell for the last time. Remember you are my own dear SARAH until death. Perhaps you think me foolish, but my love for you knows no bounds, and rather than be an eye-witness to your life, I prefer death. Hoping that you will live long and die happy, I am yours forever, HENRY WILLIAMS."

Dr. BOND, of Willoughby-street, made a post mortem examination of both bodies yesterday, and came to the conclusion that death was caused as before stated, by prussic acid.

All day yesterday Captain CALL, of the Fourth District Police, and both Coroner REDDING and HANFORD, were actively engaged in investing you something that would throw light upon the history of the female. Several parties thought they identified her, each one as a different person. A Brooklyn jeweler identified her as Miss SARAH ELLEN WATTS, by a ring found upon her finger which he repaired some months ago. Another story is that she resided at a house of ill-repute on Seventeenth-street, New-York, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Her chemisette was buttoned with a gold stud, upon which were the initials "S. G. K." and attached to a ribbon round her neck she wore in her bosom the miniature of GUSTIN.

The sending of the body to the dead house, by GUSTIN's father, and his manner relative to the whole affair, has created considerable excitement in the city, and especially in the vicinity of his residence. Mrs. Captain WEST, of No. 80 Van Brunt-avenue, has tendered the use of her house from which to bury the woman, and her body will be conveyed there this morning. In the afternoon it will be taken to the Messiah Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue, when the pastor, Rev. R. J. WALKER, will preach the funeral sermon, and the body will be conveyed to Cypress Hill Cemetery, and buried in a lot presented for the purpose by ex-Mayor STRYKER.

The citizens have contributed $100 towards paying the expenses of the funeral, and ten times as much can be collected in a few hours if necessary. Mr. A. B. LANE, livery stable keeper corner of Carlton and Myrtle-avenue, has tendered the use of all his carriages for the funeral. JOHN SCHUMAKER, Esq., of the law firm of GEORGE CAMPBELL & SCHUMAKER, has furnished the coffin and burial robe, and last evening a meeting of citizens was held at WALLACE's store, corner of Myrtle and Clermont avenues, to complete arrangements for the funeral. These arrangements, of course, will not be carried into effect if the body should be claimed by her friends.

The Coroner's investigation will be commenced to-day, when it is to be hoped the whole circumstances relative to this melancholy affair will be brought to light, and until that time we refrain from giving publicity to the many rumors afloat.

STILL LATER.

Since the above was written, the Coroner has ascertained that the "SARAH ELLEN WATTS" alluded to, is not the deceased, but another passenger entirely. The Coroner has decided to keep the body for identification until Saturday, and for this purpose it has been packed in ice, and may be seen at the Dead House on Canton-street.

Arrest for Perjury.

JAMES T. LEETH was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff ADAMS, of Brooklyn, on a warrant issued by Justice J. C. BLAGHLY, on complaint of MATTHIAS P. COONS, in which he is charged with having committed perjury at several times, in making affidavits to procure warrants for the arrest of complainant, pending proceedings wherein LEETH is charged with defrauding COONS out of some $20,000.

Soon after his arrest, his Counsel, N. P. WARNER, Esq., obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and brought him before the County Judge, where a hearing will be had this day.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

On Tuesday last, while Mr. L. FREDERICK, of Jamaica, was crossing the Long Island Railroad track, near the Union Race-course, his wagon was struck by a locomotive and broken to atoms—his horse killed and he himself was seriously injured, and if he survives will probably be a cripple for life.

☞ Captain PAUL and wife, of the schooner *Sea Lion*, lying at the Atlantic Dock, were severely burnt on Tuesday evening on board the vessel, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cricket—St. George's vs. New-York Club.

This match was commenced yesterday, at Hoboken. St. George won the toss, and went in, getting 69 runs—GIBBS playing beautifully, and heading the score with 28 runs. SAM WRIGHT and HINDMARSH made 10 each, and WALLER 9. New-York had not got through their first innings when time was called. Two wickets had to be floured; but they got the large score of 218, of which SAMS, who played well to the bowling, got 113, and not out. He must be pretty considerably tired, for he was up at 4, rolling the ground till 8, and then, after bowling through one innings, stood with his bat 3½ hours. The President of the New-York Club presented him with his bat after he got through. PERETON, who continues with SAMS this morning, got 25: ADDY BARCLAY, 11; HARVEY, 23; WILLEY and HIGHAM, 9 each. The fielding of New-York—particularly FLETCHER—was much admired. The ground was well covered with visitors. Play commences to-day at 11 o'clock.

Base Ball.

Two new Clubs are about being organized at Jersey. Four are started at Newark, N. J.—viz: The Oriental, Newark, Newark, Jr., and Friendship. The match to be played at 4 o'clock to day is a friendly game with the Putnam Club of Brooklyn, E. D., and Astoria Club.

Last of the Strawberry Festivals.

The last Strawberry Festival announced for this season in Jersey City is that for the benefit of Rev. Mr. VERBRYCKE, City Missionary, this evening, at Commercial Hall. It is given by the ladies of Jersey City, and it is hoped that it will be a substantial benefit. It will be so, if the public are as grateful to him as he is faithful to them. His services during the past Winter of suffering among the poor, especially, ought not to be forgotten.

The Festival on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Temperance Sabbath School was a very agreeable occasion, and one of much advantage to the School. There are considerations which might be mentioned in favor of this School, which should strongly commend it to public favor.

The City of Hudson.

Reports have been circulated that the construction of the new City of Hudson has not been accomplished in a legal manner. This is not true. Governor PRICE signed the act of incorporation in due time and form; and the act of incorporation is legal. The original act, duly certified, is in the possession of Mr. WARNER, the Clerk of that city.

Arrest on a Charge of Stealing.

A girl named MARY JANE HARE, who was recently employed in the family of Mr. SPANGENBURG, of the City of Hudson, (N. Y.,) as a domestic, was arrested in Hoboken on Tuesday on the charge of stealing. It is alleged that after being discharged from his service she visited the house on three different occasions at night, entered it by a window and helped herself to wearing apparel and other articles. When arrested she was found in the Elysian Fields and was sporting a satin dress and other articles belonging to Mrs. SPANGENBURG's wardrobe. She confessed her crime, and Justice CRANE committed her to Bergen jail for trial.

Alleged Outrage Upon a Child.

[From the Paterson Guardian, June 26.

Last week a man named KIFF, living down in Ramsey's Mills, and who is reputed to be the keeper of a rum hole down there, came to town and stopped with a family bearing the name of KISSOCK, living in Goodhart-street, who had living with them a girl eleven years of age, one of a family of several children whose early parent (a mother) we learn, is absent in Illinois. Previous to her leaving, two younger children were placed in the Catholic Orphan Asylum here. The girl in question, however, being beyond the age of admission in the institution, was left with the family of KISSOCK, who should have been friends of the child. KIFF intimated, as we learn, that he wanted to get Sarah to pick berries, and persuaded the KISSOCKS to send the girl out by him, which they consenting to do, he took her in his wagon and proceeded out of the town.

After passing Broadway bridge, according to the statement given, he commenced taking liberties with her person of a character not proper to mention, and injured her by his brutality to some degree. In the meanwhile the wagon arrived at a house occupied, we believe, by a Mr. DUMARESQ, when KIFF went out of the wagon, leaving her in and telling her to stay until he returned. She, however, immediately jumped out also, and ran up the stoop and would not be prevailed on to get into the vehicle with him again, but claimed the protection of the family, which she received, until he was gone, when she started and came on foot to Paterson to the KISSOCK's, where she told of the conduct of KIFF towards her.

Mr. DAMARESQ having received information of the case, took possession of the girl, and sent her in charge of officers to Bergen county, and wherein upon Constable SAMUEL DAWSON arrested the accused party, and after a hearing, he was held to bail in $2,000 to answer the charge. The girl was returned to her home in Paterson. The next day, however, KIFF again appeared at the KISSOCK's and the girl says offered her money to say it was not him, but some other man. He also, she says, made, as she thinks, an agreement with the KISSOCKS, as a hundred dollars was mentioned as a sum to be given for certain services on their part.

The KISSOCKS then, as is further alleged, persuaded the girl to make it up by putting it upon some one else, whilst KIFF himself let her unless she did she would be locked up in jail, &c. The girl being sent to the store for a loaf of bread, took advantage of her release from the house and ran to Justice Budd's, during which frightened, she told him the KISSOCKS had turned against her and besought his protection.

KIFF, finding the girl did not come back, thought she had gone to some justice, and fore-warned, ran to SUYDAM's, and under inquiry for her, said he wanted to see her. Being told that she was at Judge BARGARLOW's, however, he concluded to wait and see her when she came back to dinner to the KISSOCK's.

Meanwhile the officers in Bergen, getting intelligence that he had gone to Paterson, and mistrusting an intention on his part to tamper with the girl and get her out of the way, posted to Paterson to intercept his plans.

Fortunately, however, the child left the house at the first opportunity, as above narrated, and escaped the snare. She has since been located in Bergen County with the officers, where she will remain till the trial.

She is quite large of her age, and appears about 12 years of age, of an intelligent and amiable countenance, and rather good overall appearance, and of Irish parents. The charge will be thoroughly investigated.

Rumored Duel between the Marquess of Pezuela and the Brother of Captain-General Concha—Negro Mutineers Disbanded.

From the Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 15, 1856.

There is a report in circulation, which, however, requires confirmation, that a duel has been fought between the Marquess DE LA PEZUELA, the late acting Captain-General of this island, and the Marquess DEL DUERO, Captain-General of Spain, and brother to General CONCHA, our present Captain-General.

Passing the royal jail on Sunday last, I observed that all the soldiers on duty there were negroes.—This is something quite new for Cuba, for negroes to be placed as guards upon white men. Some of the prisoners, feeling annoyed at the circumstance, uttered one of the sentiments, which, becoming angry, thrust his bayonet through the prison bars, but, fortunately got out of the way of the weapon. The negro then cocked his musket, but happily it was not loaded. The prisoners reported this circumstance to the authorities, and complained of negroes being placed over them. The Captain-General, hearing of these things, has very properly caused all the negro regular soldiers, who were enlisted, to be disbanded; they, however, are, I understand, to be retained as militia men.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, a well-known resident of Sandusky, Ohio, left his house at 5 o'clock last Sunday morning, to go to his livery stables, near the St. Lawrence Hotel. Twenty minutes later he was found on the Railroad track, at the intersection of Warren and Market streets, lying in the water, *dead*. From what we have learned it appears that, owing to the heavy rains during the night, the water had become deep in the cut formed by the Railroad excavation and was running with considerable velocity. On approaching to cross the stream Mr. W. took off his shoes and stockings with the intention of wading through it; in doing which he probably slipped and fell, striking his head against the iron rail with such force as to render him insensible. When found he lay with his face in the water; and it is presumed his death took place by drowning. An inquest was held by Justice PATTERSON, whose verdict we understand to have been in accordance with the foregoing facts. Mr. WRIGHT has long been a resident of the city, was some fifty years of age, and leaves a family to mourn his untimely death.

The Montreal *Pilot* says: "We yesterday visited the barracks here for the purpose of seeing the recruits lying there, waiting to be forwarded to their destination, to form part of the Foreign Legion in the Crimea. They are upwards of thirty in number, and the majority of these we saw were under twenty years of age—young, thoughtless lads. They are enlisted for three years, at $6 a month—this is very little more than the old miserable shilling-a-day for the British soldier. These recruits are chiefly Germans. There are two or three Irish; and Pat here was just as we always find him, when poor and friendless, fearful of honor; in the course of conversation Pat expressed his anxiety to be sent off before Sebastopol was taken for if it was taken before he got there, "he would lose all the glory." There is but one Scotchman in the party; he is from Glasgow, and has been about sixteen months in Canada. With him it was the old story—he joined the Legion because "he was on the spree."

The Kingston *Herald* of Tuesday last gives the particulars of an affair of honor between two gentlemen of that city, one of whom is a corporation officer. The combatants were J. FLYNN and F. WEYMES, Esqs., and the difficulty arose out of an argument on the question whether the sun or the earth was necessary to produce an eclipse of the moon! From learned discussions angry words proceeded. They parted in high dudgeon—each threatening summary vengeance. The aid of friends was invoked, but nothing less than blood would satisfy the gentlemen, and Mr. WEYMES was wounded. By the use of restoratives he came to life, and was carried bleeding on a shutter to the Star Chamber, where he was properly cared for, and is recovering.

A movement of some importance has just been commenced in North Carolina, and is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves; second, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children; and third, to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves. It is but right to add that the main features of the movement have been adopted as practice during many years by nearly all classes in the South, and that the effect has been so salutary that it is now deemed expedient to incorporate the system into a legal form, and to make it as general as possible.

The Richmond, Va., *Times Post* says: "We learn that it is being earnestly reported in perhaps more than one town in the State, that there is such a surfeit of tobacco in this city, that no more can be received here. This, we find, is entirely a mistake. But one warehouse (SHOCKOE,) has suspended the reception of tobacco, and this will very soon be ready to receive supplies again. Farmers need have no fear that there is not plenty of houses open for their tobacco in Richmond. Let them bring it on in any quantity, and it will certainly be properly received."

A correspondent informs us that quite an excitement was caused at Burlington, Iowa, on Saturday morning, by the arrest of a colored man, named DICK, alleged to be a fugitive slave. He was brought before the United States Commissioner, who postponed the case till to-morrow, to allow the defendant time to prepare his defence. Meantime he is committed to jail.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says there are more stores and houses for rent in that city at present than at any previous period of the last ten years—a large number of citizens have been compelled to go to the country and elsewhere in consequence of the hard times.

The other day, a pretty young woman alighted from the Cleveland train at Independence, Profiles Spring, and, addressing the engineer, who stood beside the locomotive, to hold her child, disappeared. It was not till the time for the departure of the train that the engineer discovered he had been "sold."

There is quite a feeling among the Sacquoy Indians in Upper Canada, who complain of having been overreached by the Government in a treaty respecting their lands, which they agreed, on certain conditions, to cede to the Crown. The provincial newspapers say a rebellion is threatened, which may cost both blood and treasure.

In the First District Court of New-Orleans, on the 16th inst., seven persons were sentenced for murder at the morning sitting of the Court—four of them, namely GALLAGHER, SHIELDS, KENNEDY and CORTELLO, to death, two, HAGGERTY and SCOTT, to imprisonment for life; and one, JOHNSON, to imprisonment for 19 years.

Public executions have been abolished in New-South Wales by an act of the Legislature. The first capital punishment under the new law took place within the walls of Darlinghurst jail, in the presence of six officials and six citizens, who signed a certificate of the death of the convict, which was published in the *Government Gazette*.

The Hingham *Journal* describes a sensation lately created for Mr. THOMAS T. BOUVE, in that town, the outside walls of the house being composed entirely of stove, of all sizes and shapes picked up on the premises.

JESSE WILKS petitions the New Hampshire Legislature, that his name may be changed to GEO. WILKS.

ALBERT A. NUNES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, [illegible] attention given to all the Courts of this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Circuit Court of Washington, D. C. [illegible] to the prosecution of claims before the Court of Claims at Washington, and to any business pertaining to the Department of the Interior. Refer to ELIJAH F. HOLDEN, [illegible] 48 Exchange st., Boston.

BURR'S HEAD SAUCE.—[illegible] Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Factory, Boston, on MONDAY, the 28 day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Clerk.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHERLAHIVE'S PIANO ROOMS, 2 E. B. CHAMBERS, No. [illegible]

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Pianos here can be had cheaper than at any other factory in [illegible] Chickering & Sons, Wm. Hall & Son, and Jacob Chickering & Co. Pianos. Persons intending to purchase Pianos will find it to their advantage to call at the MANUFACTORY, [illegible] Pianos made and sold on reasonable terms. Pianos for sale or hire, [illegible] by H. D. S. H. W. Schulze, Manufacturer of Pianos, [illegible] Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Pianos, made of best materials, and warranted for five years. Pianos for sale or hire. Pianos to let, with the privilege of purchasing. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged. [illegible]

PIANOS.—[illegible] PIANO FORTE [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] Pianos,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars:—Five Copies for Eight Dollars:—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars:—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over 37,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

Week Later from Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool, 16th June, arrived at her wharf this morning at 1 o'clock. The lateness of the hour prevents our giving more than an indication of the news.

By this arrival we have some information respecting the Allied successes before Sebastopol, but as letters lag ten days behind the telegraphic dispatches, we know nothing beyond the few words published by Government. From these it would appear that the fight for the Mamelon was obstinate, not fewer than 5,000 men being put *hors de combat*, and the success was complete, 62 guns having fallen into the hands of the French. An important element in the victory is that the French from their new position can reach the ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

Complete details are to hand of the attack on Kertch, also telegraphic announcements of further successes in the Sea of Azoff, where the fleets attacked and destroyed the stores at Taganrog, Marioupol and Genitsch. Accounts of these last exploits are yet rather meagre. A boat expedition, to be conveyed in steamers to the shallow water, is fitting out in all haste at Portsmouth—destination supposed to be Perekop.

In the Tchernaya and in the Baltic we have no new movements. The Russians are stated (but doubtfully) to have evacuated the whole of their Circassian territory. Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia in the event of Alexander's decease. We have interesting news of the Empress of France. Hopes are entertained of an heir to the throne. Mr. Fillmore has been presented to Queen Victoria at the English court.

There is a decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England to the extent of £26,000. We hear also of a commercial failure to the extent of half a million. Notwithstanding there has been a reduction in the rate of discounts.

Political.

The Hard-Shell section of the Democratic party made quite a demonstration last night—on paper. Our report of their proceedings shows a formidable list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and a very long string of resolutions, to say nothing of the speeches and letters from distinguished men. The resolutions and the general tone of the meeting do not encourage the expectation of a speedy union in the Democratic ranks. They denounce in unmeasured terms the National Administration which they aided in electing—Governor Marcy, under whose lead they went into the contest, and the Soft-Shells who lately met at Tammany Hall. They declare themselves in favor of the principle of the Nebraska bill; opposed to the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and to the agitation of the subject in Congress; hostile to the position that no more Slaveholding States should be admitted to the Union; in favor of the Annexation of Cuba, which Governor Marcy hitherto has alone defeated; opposed to Secret Political Societies and to proscription on grounds of religious opinion; and in favor of the prompt and unqualified repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law. They respond, on behalf of the National Democracy of New-York, to the call for a State Convention on the 5th of September next.

This is a clear, straight-forward, unmistakable platform—one on which they have no great hopes of carrying the State this Fall, but by which they seek to secure the elevation of Daniel S. Dickinson to the Presidency. It will do a great deal towards securing his nomination by a National Convention, but not much towards his election by the People.

A Momentous Question.

During a recent speech in the British House of Commons, Mr. Bright, one of the members for Manchester, and one of the ablest debaters in Parliament, in a speech from which we published an extract yesterday, said:

"Do you believe that when the capital of the greatest banking-house in Lombard-street can be transferred to the United States on a small piece of paper in one post, that the imposition of £75,000,000 of taxation over and above the taxation of an equal population in the United States, will not have the effect of transferring capital from this country to the United States; and if capital, then trade, population, and all that forms the bone and sinew of this great Empire?"

This time has very nearly arrived. The population of this country is but little, if any, short of that of Great Britain; the transfer of capital is as easy as the case supposed by Mr. Bright, and the taxation of Great Britain does actually exceed the annual expenditure for the maintenance of our national Government as much as the sum stated by him. The facilities of travel between this country and England are so great that there is nothing to prevent the transfer of treasure, trade and population, imagined by the far-seeing member for Manchester. It is all the time going on, and though large shipments of specie are weekly made to England, yet the time is not remote when they must cease, and the population and wealth of the United States will so greatly exceed those of Great Britain, and our internal trade will be so much greater than our foreign commerce, that we shall cease to regard our relations to Europe as of any more importance than we now do our intercourse with Polynesia or China. When the present war of the Allies and Russia shall be at an end, and the increased taxation begins to press upon the energies of the people of Great Britain, as it inevitably must, then the prophecy of Mr. Bright will begin to be fulfilled.

Candidates for the Presidency.

It is an ominous fact in the political world, that there are not, at the present time, any prominent names before the country in connection with the Presidency. It is the first time in the history of our Union that this state of affairs has been known, and it indicates, undeniably, a decrease in the stock of great men, a scarcity of eminent public servants, and a degradation of the high office which has heretofore been regarded as the most elevated to which the ambition of a citizen could aspire.

Up to the present time there have always been some half-a-dozen men who were naturally regarded by the people as probable candidates for the Presidency, and entitled, or at least worthy of the place, from their eminent public services and universally recognized talents. For more than twenty-five years the names of Clay, Calhoun and Webster were constantly spoken of in connection with the Presidency, besides a good many men of less eminence, but of sufficient political renown to entitle them to honorable mention and popular approval. At the time of the first election of Jackson, there were Crawford, Calhoun, Adams, Clay, Webster and Clinton; then came Harrison, Van Buren, Cass, Woodbury, McLean, Scott and others. But all these have disappeared from the political field. Van Buren's sun has set; Cass is among the men that were, and there is no new race to occupy their places. The old stock has been exhausted, and the new crop of public men have yet to be developed. The Presidency has lost its prestige, and expediency candidates have demoralized the pursuit of politics. Some great occasion is needed to call out the political talent of the country. The political opponents of Mr. Seward insist that he is to be a candidate for the Presidency, and by so doing pay an involuntary tribute to his eminent talents and political influence, which his friends have as yet hesitated to bestow upon him. Gen. Houston is spoken of as the possible candidate of the Know-Nothings, and some adventurous gentlemen of the same party have suggested the name of George Law as available in the next campaign; and the Boston *Post* has had the courage to propose the reelection of Franklin Pierce. But, with the exception of Mr. Seward, there is not now a man in the nation, representing any political party, of sufficient prominence to be named as a popular candidate for the Presidency, and we see nobody's flag displayed at the head of the editorial columns of any of our exchange papers from Maine to Texas. This is a very remarkable state of affairs, such as was never known before, since Washington was chosen as the head of the nation by the unanimous consent of the people, and the inevitable consequence will be the selection of candidates from a class of new and untried men, and the choice of the people will be at hap-hazard, as it was at the last election, and an experiment. The people can no longer vote for a man whom they know, for there is no such man likely to be a candidate for their votes.

Three very worthy gentlemen in their way, but almost entirely unknown to the people, have been solicited by self-constituted committees of legislative bodies to permit their names to be used as Presidential candidates, on the supposition that they would bleed freely, and were willing to "spend and be spent" in the cause of their country. And the fact that any men with a shadow of respectability could be engaged in such transactions, shows more forcibly than any language that we could employ, how thoroughly demoralized the business of politics has become, and how little of the lustre which the names of Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses, and Madison shed upon the Presidential Chair, now surrounds it. When the Presidency is put up to the highest bidder, it is about time for the people to look about them for somebody to fill it who can neither be bought nor sold.

An Unpublished Letter from Mr. Adams.

The original article on the second page of yesterday's Daily Times, on Political History and the events which led to the defeat of Mr. Adams in 1828 and the break up in the first Cabinet of General Jackson, has elicited the following private letter, written to a New-York friend of Mr. Adams, and bearing cotemporaneous date with the last named event. Its vigorous and scathing style will attract attention, and the allusions of the distinguished writer to the actors, both great and small, in the political play of the time, serve to illustrate the justice of the conclusions of the article on Political History:

Washington, March 9, 1831.

Joseph Blunt, Esq., New-York:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 7th inst. is this day received, and yesterday came the French *Annuaire* for 1829. I regret to say that you must not depend upon an article from me for your next volume. The inflammation, which nearly gouged me about the beginning of the last month, has not yet wholly subsided, and every damp day threatens to return with a reinforcement to invade the other luminary. I write with difficulty by daylight, and read with still more. By night I am obliged to give it up. Idleness is like vice when it comes compulsively upon us.

"We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I approve entirely your resolution to tell the truth of this Administration. But beware of censuring them for what you approved in the last. The much of this spirit has shown itself in both Houses of Congress. I see the dirty slanders of Retrenchment Committees, of Romulus Saunders resolutions, and of Executive encroachment reports, gravely brought forward now as authorities to pelt every malversation of the present day. It is doing too much honor to the authors of this political balderdash to quote them at all. They never put forth an honest principle but for a dishonest purpose. They never appealed to a useful truth but with the intent to sustain a pernicious lie. To charge them with inconsistency is to concede that they had some character to lose—to take even a political maxim from them is to go to the gibbet for a lesson of virtue. If the Devil can quote Scripture for his purpose, he should not be cited as canonical authority for the text.

You intend boldly to tell the truth! Do you propose to give a history of the Post-Office since the 3d of March, 1829? Do you incline to trace the connection between the private biography and domestic affinities of certain members of the Administration and the public history of the nation? Do you record the Cabinet meetings on the character of Mrs. Eaton? the accounts of Parson Timberlake, and the Trustee sales of O'Neal's house? Is your design to lay bare the intertexture of these events with the recent party at quadrille between Jackson and Calhoun, Van Buren and Crawford? Is it among your imaginations to analyze the Hermitage propensities of the first—the unassuming sincerity of the second—the plain dealing of the third, and the lofty independence, the stainless fidelity, and the veracity of the fourth? Will you reveal to the world the mercurial dexterity of Mr. ———, the sentimental delicacies of Mr. Forsyth, the defensive versatilities of Major Lewis, and the dinner-table disclosures of Dr. Wallace? If you do, study Tacitus and Juvenal more than Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates. Read the Senatorial party tactics at Rome, from the Hermitage of Tiberius at Capreae to the fly-killings of Domitian at the Capitol. See how informers were wont to pursue their prey—see how proscription was preceded by plotting and succeeded by defamation, and conclude with Solomon, "that there is nothing new under the sun."

It is not two months since you gave me a friendly hint that it was circulated in whispers that I was the scoundrel betrayer of Cabinet secrets, and informer who had blown up this flame between Jackson and Calhoun, and that it was so boldly circulated as made it expedient for me to authorize a formal contradiction of it. Who was it that propagated this tale? Did it come from Priapus, the God of Gardens? Will you put it into the history of the present Administration?

I must stay my hand. Here are questions enough for this time, but if you will answer them there are more at hand. Very truly yours, J. Q. ADAMS.

☞ The Newark *Advertiser* controverts the idea of a French writer, that the west ends of cities are generally more healthy than other points of the municipal compass. It admits, however, that so far as the observation of the Parisian went, that end is peopled by the wealthier and more pretentious classes; and in granting this it sacrifices, we think, all the strength of its position. The notion is only correct because, from the section inhabited by wealth and fashion, poverty and dirt, low and inadequate diet and foul air, are usually expelled. It is needless to say how many diseases are extirpated along with these pregnant sources of pestilence. The notoriously vile region between Hyde Park and the Thames, London, has been recently transformed into a series of spacious and splendid avenues, faced with palaces, and the weekly bills of mortality attest the wonderful revolution in health effected by the change. The *Advertiser's* authority has simply dropped out a link in the chain of cause and effect, and ascribed that to the compass which belongs to the purse.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—It is a thousand pities that "Don Giovanni" has been reserved for the end of the season, for undoubtedly it is better adapted to the powers of the La Grange troupe than of its flimsy predecessors. There is a peculiarity about this opera;—whenever it is given it attracts a large audience, yet it is given but seldom. There can be no difficulty with regard to scenery or properties, for "Don Giovanni" has been played thousands of times in a barn, with very humble accessories. We suspect there is a disinclination on the part of eminent singers to appear in an opera which affords them but slight opportunities of display. People who have the good taste to hear "Don Giovanni," go for the sake of the music rather than the singers.

The caste last night was superb in every important respect. Madame La Grange was the *Zerlina*; Madame Rose de Vries, *Donna Anna*; Madame Seidenburg, *Donna Elvira*; Signor Mirate, *Don Ottavio*; Signor Morelli, *Don Giovanni*, and Signor Rovere the *Leporello*. The three leading artistes, La Grange, Morelli and Mirate, have never sung so well as in this Opera. It is emphatically their best effort. There was a chasteness and purity about Madame La Grange's vocalization which obliterated every preceding effort. In the duet *La ci darem*; in that most delicious of coaxing melodies, *Batti batti*, and in that most exquisite of all most exquisite andantes, *Vedrai carino*, she was perfect, unambitious, superb. There was not a superfluous note from beginning to end—nothing but the simple, unadorned elegance of the immortal composer. Morelli lacked the gayety of the rollicking Don, but none of his vocal fascination. He was musically admirable throughout. The same commendation is justly due to Signor Mirate. Indeed, it is, as we have before remarked, a thousand pities that the *artistes* of the La Grange Troupe did not make their *début* in this opera.

Mme. Rose De Vries is already known in this opera. She sang powerfully and well, and was warmly applauded.

Mme. Seidenburg is deficient in volume of voice for a house like this, but with small resources did much. The same remark applies to Signor Rovere. The *rôle* of *Leporello*, however, requires a good *basso*, and a not a *buffo parlante*.

There was room for improvement in the orchestra.

The house was crowded to suffocation.

Important Discoveries.—The *Journal of Commerce* yesterday had the following important piece of information:

"One of our cotemporaries, in commenting upon 'The Great Expelled' of the Massachusetts Legislature, asserts (with gravity, unconscious of a pun) that the *story of Hiss* will become *his-tory*."

In the same paper we find another equally important discovery, to wit:

"Several severe storms and whirlwinds which visited Baracoa and the adjacent islands, diminished the crop of bananas and cocoa nuts below the usual average."

Baracoa does not happen to be an island, and the only one adjacent to it is the Continent of America.

Cricket.

"New-York" *vs.* "St. George." This match commenced at 11 o'clock, at Sams' Cricket Ground, Hoboken, and concluded for the day at 6½ P. M., and will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning, precisely. It has deceived all anticipations of the result. "St. George" went to the bat and scored in the 1st innings 60 runs. "New-York" has scored, till sundown, 219 runs, with 3 wickets to fall. Of this number, Sams has made 10, and not out; and Preston 86, and not out. They will go in again this morning. Worse bowling, fielding and generalship, on the part of some of the "St. George's" men, we have seldom seen in a first eleven match. Cricketers will easily understand were the fault is to be attributed. There has, probably, never been a match played on this ground which has been attended by a more respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Removal of Commissioner Wilson—Department Clerks to be Dismissed—Absence of the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 27.

Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, has been removed, and Mr. Whiting, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, has been appointed temporarily in his place.

Philip Clayton's hours are numbered.

About thirty Department Clerks will be dismissed on the 1st of July—some for Know-Nothingism, and others for intemperance. Seven have been added to the Clerical force of the Pension Office to-day.

The President and his lady left this afternoon, and will be absent about a week. Mrs. Pierce is in very delicate health. Homo.

Railroad Directors' Excursion—Dinner, Toasts and Speeches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Niagara Falls, Wednesday, June 27.

The Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, with their invited guests, the Board of State Railroad Commissioners, the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad, and Commodore Newton, reached this place this afternoon, having devoted the two past days to an examination of the Central Road and its equipage.

The company had a special dinner at the Cataract House, at which toasts were drunk to the future union of the Central and Hudson Railroads, and their consequent prosperity. Sentiments were offered complimentary to most of the gentlemen present, to the Board of Railroad Commissioners, to the State Engineer, to Commodore Newton, and to the interests in which the Company were so largely engaged.

Mr. Sloan gave responsive sentiments of the Hudson Road; Mr. Swain for the Railroad Commissioners; Mr. Cowing for the Central; Mr. Newton for the People's Line.

Sentiments were likewise acknowledged by Messrs. Sage, Pruyn, Gray, Matteson and Faile, of the Central, and Hays, Kelly, Vail and Jones, of the Hudson.

It is understood that no understanding has been had between the Erie and Central Directors, and that consequently the guns have been prepared for action, and that the match will be applied on Monday next.

True 'tis pity—pity 'tis, 'tis true. J. S. S.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

Syracuse, Wednesday, June 27.

In pursuance of a previous call, a general Convention of the Radical Abolitionists assembled at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Gerrit Smith, and James McCune Smith, of New-York, was appointed temporary Chairman. Prof. Sharpe, of New-York, was elected Secretary. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the following gentlemen: J. C. Harrington, A. Pryne, and Robert Firman. The Nominating Committee reported for permanent officers the following nominations: for President—James McCune Smith. Vice Presidents—C. C. Foote, Michigan; J. McFarland, Pennsylvania; C. G. Case, New-York. Secretaries—George W. Clark, New-York, and L. C. Matlock, New-York. The Chairman appointed the following Committee on Business: Wm. Goodell, New-York; C. C. Foote, Michigan; J. McFarland, Pennsylvania; J. W. North, Minnesota; Mr. Burdick, Rhode Island; G. Smith, Fred. Douglass. Finance Committee—Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappen, Samuel McFarland, J. W. Logan, John Thomas. Gerrit Smith, from the Committee on Finance, made a report which was accepted.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions and a declaration of sentiments.

Gerrit Smith read letters from Chief Justice Hutchinson, of Vermont, and the Editor of the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by J. A. Loguen.

Rev. Amos Dresser, of Ohio, and Lewis Tappan, of New-York, were added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The call was read preparatory to making out a roll of members. The report of the Finance Committee was read and laid upon the table, in order to take up the declaration of principles.

A motion was made to amend the Declaration, where it reads "Slavery annihilates all rights;" it should say "invades all natural rights," and quite a discussion sprung up upon it. The amendment was voted down and the declaration unanimously adopted.

A platform of principles was reported, the discussion of which occupied the Convention for the remainder of the afternoon. The great idea of the platform is that the institution of Human Slavery is unconstitutional, illegal and wicked, wherever it may exist.

The chief effect of this gathering is to bring about a harmony of feeling and a unity of action among that class of Anti-Slavery men known as ultra-Abolitionists.

The best of feeling has thus far characterized the proceedings. Several able speeches were made during the afternoon, in a sort of running discussion on the principles of the platform, by Gerrit Smith and others.

The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Maine State Temperance Convention.

Bangor, Tuesday, June 26.

The State Temperance Convention commenced its session here to-day. Hon. George Downes, of Calais, was chosen Chairman, and Mayor Haywood, of this city, permanent President, with six Vice Presidents. Resolutions were adopted, asserting that experience demonstrated the value and necessity of the prohibitory liquor law; denouncing the opposition of a venal party press; congratulating the people that the politicians who assembled at the Democratic State Convention have at last thrown off the mask and arrayed themselves in opposition to the law, declaring that the riot at Portland was instigated by unprincipled politicians for party purposes, and commending Governor Morrill as a worthy Chief Magistrate, and well deserving a reelection.

Both Governor Morrill and Neal Dow were expected, but were not present; the latter was kept away by serious illness. The Convention was addressed by Rev. Mr. Peck and Mr. Walton, of Portland, Hon. Mr. Downes, Hon. J. S. K. Haywood and others. Mr. Peck gave an account of the Portland riot this evening.

Bangor, Wednesday, June 27.

The State Temperance Convention adjourned this evening. It has been fully attended, and a deep feeling has been aroused against the regular Democratic party, in consequence of the anti-Maine-Law resolution of the late Democratic Convention. The speakers strongly sustained Neal Dow in his action in suppressing the Portland riot. Gov. Morrill was endorsed, and recommended for reelection.

The weather is warm, and vegetation looks fine. Frequent rains have caused a rise in the rivers, but not so great as to interfere with sowing and rafting.

Fusion State Convention in Vermont.

Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, June 27.

The Free Soil, or Fusion State Convention, assembled to-day. About 250 delegates were present. Alexander Sabine, Esq., presided. The State ticket of last year was unanimously renominated, as follows: For Governor, Stephen Royce; Lieut. Governor, Ryland Fletcher; Treasurer, H. Bates. The Convention was addressed by the President, Hon. S. Morrill, P. Baxter, and others. The resolutions commend the secession of the Northern delegates from the Philadelphia Convention, declaring the time for compromise with Slavery to have passed, and strongly denounce the Nebraska-Kansas act. The seventh resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Prohibitory system adopted in this State has, by its salutary influence, commended itself to the support of the people, and that we are opposed to any alteration of the existing law on that subject, except such as may be necessary to give it greater efficiency.

The Convention was harmonious throughout.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, June 27.

The President has appointed George C. Whiting, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, acting Commissioner *ad interim*. Mr. Wilson's removal was solely for political reasons.

The President, with Mrs. Pierce, left this afternoon for Baltimore. They will proceed from thence privately to the Jersey shore, or country, for the benefit of Mrs. P.'s health, which has been feeble of late.

The President and lady will probably leave Washington this afternoon for Baltimore or elsewhere.

Nothing is to be done with the *personnel* of the Navy, regarding promotions, &c., until after the report of the Navy Retiring Board shall have been made.

The impression to-day is that Mr. Clayton, the Second Auditor of the Treasury, will not be removed.

Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, received his dismissal this afternoon direct from the President. Mr. W. left the office immediately. It is thought Mr. Shannon will succeed Mr. Wilson.

Discovery of a Comet.

Washington, Wednesday, June 27.

Lieut. Maury received intelligence by the last steamer that M. Le Verrier, the distinguished French Astronomer, had announced the discovery at Paris, on the 4th inst., of a new comet. Its place on the 5th of June was as follows: 7h. 10m. 24s. right ascension; 36° 15' 47", north declination.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 26.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst.

Santa Anna had returned to the Capital. The Government papers publish accounts of the defeat of several small parties of Revolutionists.

Alvarez defeated the Government troops near Mexcalo, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded. He had, also, in conjunction with Comonfort, taken Sonora, and the united forces of the two generals were investing Morelia. Communication between Monterey and San Luis Potosi had been prohibited, and all the troops that could be spared had been ordered to Nueva Leon, to attempt the recapture of Monterey.

General Woll will defend Matamoras to the last, but his force only consists of 600 men.

Connecticut Legislature.

Hartford, Wednesday, June 27.

The Senate this morning elected Charles J. McCurdy, Thomas B. Butler, John D. Park and Henry Dutton Judges of the Superior Court, agreeing with the House on Butler and Park.

Hartford, Wednesday, June 27—12 M.

The Senate has just confirmed the House's election of Messrs. Waldo, Seymour, Park, and Butler, as Superior Court Judges, after the most stormy and excited debate of the session. The vote was 13 to 8.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 25.

Cholera has rapidly declined in this city, and during last week there were only 49 deaths from that disease.

The Negroes on Board the British Brig Buffalo—Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

Boston, Wednesday, June 27.

The passengers taken from the British brig *Buffalo*, at Holmes' Hole, have been ordered and are now on their way to Boston, in the revenue cutter *James Campbell*.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence is now so sick that he is not expected to live.

Election of K. N. Alderman.

Boston, Wednesday, June 27.

At a special election for an Alderman to-day, George W. Messenger, the Know-Nothing candidate, was elected by 1,028 majority. The vote was small.

Disaster on the Lake Michigan.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 27.

The propeller *Napoleon*, bound for Cleveland, with one hundred tons of copper, struck a rock in St. Mary's River on Friday morning, near Church's Landing, and sunk immediately in three fathoms water. The *Napoleon* was built on Lake Superior, and this was her first trip down. Loss and insurance unknown.

New-Hampshire Politics—The Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Wednesday, June 27.

Messrs. Bell and Hale, Senators elect, addressed a political gathering here this evening.

In the House, to-day, bills were introduced for a 10 hour law, and for redistricting the State for choice of State Senators.

W. W. Eastman, K. N., was chosen Warden of the State Prison.

Heavy Robbery and Detection of the Thief.

Albany, Wednesday, June 27.

This morning a gentleman named Fago, of Herkimer County, had his pocket picked of $2,500, but fortunately the thief was arrested a few minutes afterwards, and all the money recovered. The thief gave his name as Platt, and is supposed to be an Englishman.

Norfolk Municipal Election.

Norfolk, Tuesday, June 26.

Full returns of our municipal election show the success of the entire American ticket, except the Mayor and Gauger of Liquors. They have a large majority in the Board of Councilmen.

HAVANA.

Foreign Consuls Prohibited from Hoisting the Flags of their Nations, &c.

The Havana correspondence of the Charleston *Daily Courier*, writing on the 14th of June, says: A "circular" was issued by the Captain-General some days since, forbidding all foreign Consuls from hoisting the flags of their nations, except upon the days marked in the "Royal Decree" of Dec. 2, 1851. As that Royal Decree was not known at the United States Consulate, application was made to General Concha for a copy of it, which, being received, it is found to include no days upon which foreign Consuls may hoist the colors of their countries all those days upon which it has been customary at the Consulate here to display the "stars and stripes."

The weather is excessively warm, but this city is unusually healthy; indeed, why ships coming hence should be quarantined at New-Orleans, I am at a loss to judge. The Spaniards are setting us a good example—the passengers who arrived here the other day in the *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, were not detained above three hours, although alarming accounts have been circulated here respecting the prevalence of cholera in New-Orleans.

The untried Creoles were this day tried before the "Consejo de Guerra," or rather I should have written the trials commenced this day; when they will be concluded is all "quien sabe."

General Concha's brother, in Spain, has been dangerously wounded, in a duel, by the late Captain-General of Cuba, the Marquis de Pezuela. [illegible]

The Governors—A Coup d'Etat.

The following removals and appointments were made by resolution, Tuesday night, Gov. Dyer voting in the negative in each case:

That Joseph Keen be removed from the office of Warden of the Penitentiary and be appointed Warden of the Workhouse.

That John Fitch be removed from the office of Warden of the Almshouse and be appointed Warden of the Penitentiary.

That Jonathan Stearns be removed from the office of Warden of Randall's Island and be appointed Warden of the Almshouse.

That Herman Eldridge be appointed Warden of Randall's Island.

These changes, on motion of Governor Taylor, are to take effect on the 15th of July next.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. No. 1.

Fever and Ague.—Read the testimony of E. B. Coleman, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

Astor House, Dec. 16, 1854.

Chas. D. Deshler, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Yours, truly,

E. B. COLEMAN.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 241 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THE CAUSE OF FEVER AND AGUE IS MALARIA. Take the unfailing "Antidote" called "RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE," each bottle of which bears the certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. Chilton. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and dealers generally. Wholesale agent, GEORGE H. BATES, No. 138 Water-st., New-York.

J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

ENJOYMENT IN WARM WEATHER MAY BE secured by wearing our [illegible] MERINO UNDERVESTS. They invigorate the whole, refresh the system, and are neither burdensome nor expensive.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

THE GREAT WONDER!—EVERYBODY WHO HAS passed down Broadway the past week or two [illegible]

"A RAT! A RAT! DEAD FOR A QUARTER." [illegible] "EXTERMINATOR" [illegible] HERRICK & LANGLEY. [illegible] Agents, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 [illegible]

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c. [illegible] KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway [illegible]

THE AGE OF HUMBUG—IT IS HARD TO BE [illegible] CANTRELL [illegible]

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT.—A. LELAND & CO. [illegible]

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BOSTON PIANOS—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian, Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. [illegible] wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam [illegible] Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

FOURTH OF JULY—AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE [illegible] RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham-st. and corner Chatham and Pearl.

MOURNING GOODS—WE ARE NOW SELLING [illegible]

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible [illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS—OF A SUPERIOR make, warranted to wear well, will be opened this morning, and will be sold at great bargains. [illegible]

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

A WORD IN SEASON—LOOK TO YOUR WARDROBE in time. Summer has come at last. [illegible]

DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

THE WAY TO KEEP COOL—IF YOU WILL CALL on ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, they will exhibit an extensive assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, elegantly made up. [illegible]

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America [illegible] BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM [illegible] BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

FANNY FERN'S $100 THE COLUMN STORY IN THE New-York Ledger [illegible] HIRAM ANDERSON'S [illegible]

SEVENTY CASSIMERE SUITS [illegible] EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES AT W. J. & J. E. FLOWS, No. 10 Park-place [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds [illegible]

M. VANDERPOEL'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils [illegible]

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 27, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. ANDREW W. PARADISE to Miss SARAH LOUISA [illegible], daughter of Colonel Thomas F. Poore, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Millett, of No. 171 East 17th-st., Mr. HERVEYER KAGNEY to Miss MARTHA HALL, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. Dr. Spring, [illegible] W. HARBOUGH to ISABELLA, daughter of the late Nathaniel H. Burnell, M. D., of this City.

At the Presbyterian Church, Smithfield, L. I., on Sunday, June 24, by Rev. Esher Whitaker, Mr. SIMEON N. FROST, of New-York, to Miss EMILY A. CASE, of Smithfield.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. D. Kinney, [illegible] BLACKMAN, of New-York, to P. EMILY STREET, of the former place.

At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, [illegible] Commander, of New-York, to HANNAH E., daughter of J. W. Hayward, Esq., of the former place.

At Staten Island, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Mr. Dickey, JAMES W. OLIVEREIRA to MARGARET, daughter of Joseph B. Wanser, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, SUSAN, First Deaconess, wife of William Lane, Esq., aged 50 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 P. M., from No. 48 Sixth-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, [illegible], aged [illegible] years, 11 months and 26 days, [illegible] of Patrick L. Tracy, aged 11 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Innocents, Canal-st., between Hudson and Greenwich.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, Miss MARY F. [illegible], daughter of the late Matthew Hunter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 Chrystie-st., on Friday morning, June 29, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 26, at 10 o'clock P. M., [illegible], aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 28, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, [illegible], Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, Mrs. [illegible], aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, [illegible], Brooklyn.

In Newark, on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 o'clock, [illegible], aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, [illegible], Newark.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday, June 27, at 8 o'clock, [illegible], aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, [illegible], Hoboken.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, [illegible], aged 21 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, [illegible], on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, LOUISA C., wife of Rob[illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, [illegible].

In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, [illegible] STREET, of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery at Jamaica.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, Mrs. [illegible], aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, at 2 P. M. On Thursday, June 28, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Beveridge, [illegible], Long Island.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, [illegible], aged 21 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, [illegible], Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, Mrs. JANE KRYSER, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, [illegible], Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 22, Mr. John Kryser, aged 72 years, 9 months, 11 days, well known as a highly respectable citizen of Brooklyn. Few men have passed away more universally lamented. His memory will be long cherished by his friends, kindred and public.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 27.

$4,000 Indiana State 5s	101½	50 N.Y. Central R. R.	104
10,000 U. S. 6s, '78, Cpns	120	200 do	104
1,000 Illinois 6s	90	100 do	104
2,000 do	90	100 do	104
2,000 do	90	100 do	104
2,000 do

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

The business in Dry Goods since our last has not been very extensive. Country dealers have operated with but little freedom; and the local demand has been confined to the supply of the immediate wants of the retail jobbers. Speculation has partially died out, and the export traffic—which for some months has been unusually moderate—is now about over for the season. Notwithstanding this comparative deadness in demand, light and decreasing supplies, especially of desirable fabrics, have enabled factors to adhere to the previous improved rates, and even to put forth claims for still stronger prices. The increasing cost of producing goods renders those having anything like merchantable stocks on hand, very confident and indisposed to part with what they still retain, unless at rates suiting their own views.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are moderately inquired for at former figures. Cotton Flannels are unchanged. Denims are not active, but are more stiffly held. Drills are tolerably brisk and buoyant. Duck has not varied much. Ginghams are in slightly improved demand, and are tending upwards. Lawns and Nankins are quiet at old figures. Osnaburgs are less freely offered at rather higher prices, which limits business. Printing Cloths are also less abundant and generally quoted by factors ½c. ℔ yard dearer, but are not very brisk. Prints are in fair supply and request at strengthening rates. Stripes and Ticks have attracted a little more attention and are now generally held higher.

Woolens are mainly in light supply and demand, but prices are without any remarkable changes. There has been but a very limited trade transacted in Blankets, Cassimeres and Cloths, but these have been pretty stiffly held. Doeskins are selling in lots as wanted at full rates. Flannels are brisker, though not dearer. Jeans are plenty and heavy. Linseys rule quiet but firm. Mouslin Delaines are also inactive, yet steady in price. Satinets are tolerably brisk and buoyant. Tweeds are not much noticed, and are rather languid.

Foreign productions continue precisely as last noticed—quiet but firm. Some trifling operations have been reported in such British and Continental goods as are immediately needed, for which full prices have been realized; but these movements have been so limited that there has resulted therefrom nothing that can be considered an active, or even a regular traffic. Importers are not burdened with stock, and as the current imports are comparatively light, there is no noticeable accumulation of seasonable articles. On this account, whatever goods are in the market are quoted firm and uniform in price.

Markets ... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, June 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are even less abundant and now held at $6 [illegible] for Pearls, and $6 [illegible] for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. The transactions, however, are limited at these rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have scarcely varied. The local trade alone is in any respect active, and even this is not brisk, being governed by the current wants of jobbers, who buy only what they really need. The market is, however, rather lightly stocked, and as owners are not anxious to sell, there is no noticeable change in prices.

BRICKS—North River Hard, are plenty and obtainable at $3 75@$4 ℔ thousand. Nothing new in other kinds.

CEMENT—Is more inquired for, partly for home use and for shipment, and it readily brings $1@$1 25 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is abundant and languid. No important sales. Anthracite rules quiet, yet steady at $5@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at unchanged prices. The day's sales have been confined to a small lot of Government Java at 14½c.; 163 bags Laguayra at 10½c.@11c.; and 450 Rio at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. The stock of the latter is gradually increasing and now exceeds 40,000 bags in first hands.

COTTON—Is a little more inquired for, but is offered by some holders pretty freely, as prices of the article are rather weaker. The day's transactions have been moderate, principally in Middling Uplands and Florida, at 11¼c., do. Mobile, at 11½c., do. New-Orleans and Texas, at 12c. ℔ lb. Quotations for other kinds are irregular and nominal.

FISH—Dry Cod are even rarer, and though not actively sought after, are now worth $4 12½@$4 37½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel, Shad and Herring, are moderately dealt in and rule pretty firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are generally dull and heavy. Good common and medium qualities are in some request for the Eastern and local trade at about previous figures, but other descriptions, especially such as can only be considered inferior, are very slightly noticed, and are tending steadily downwards. This day's sales include 5,800 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 12½@ 8 31¼
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	10 00 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian is not very active, nor very firm. 1,560 bbls. inferior to extra changed hands at $8 87½@$11 ℔ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping. There have been 1,600 bbls. disposed of to-day at $10@$12 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has not varied much. There were 130 bbls. bought at $7 25@$8 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. There have also been 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal purchased at $4 87½@$5 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins remain in light stock, and are stiffly held, but seem very quiet. Nothing particularly new in other kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy, as before represented. 500 bushels good Michigan White were all that changed hands to-day, and this quantity was taken at only $2 52½ ℔ bushel. Rye is abundant and unsaleable at anything over $1 53@$1 55 ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats are in rather slack demand, but rule pretty firm mainly at 61c.@65c. ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but being freely offered, is weak and unsettled in value. The home inquiry appears good; but there likewise exists a pretty lively export demand. The wants of buyers are, however, promptly met, and at drooping rates. This day's transactions comprise about 60,000 bushels, mostly Western mixed, at 97c.@$1 ℔ bushel.

GUANO—The general supply is fair and the demand moderate. Prices are essentially unaltered.

HAY—Some 300 bales River brought $1 06¼@$1 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Being plenty and in rather slack request have a downward tendency. No actual change, however, has occurred. The stock now here slightly exceeds 120,000 of all kinds; but all of it is not offered for sale, and that portion of it on the market is quoted by holders at full rates, which has the effect of retarding sales.

HOPS—There were 30 bales last year's crop disposed of at [illegible] ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is saleable and firm, at $25 50@$30, cash, and $30, 6 months, ℔ ton. English Bar is in some request, at $58 for common, and $60 for Refined, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are still unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are less freely offered and now quoted at from $1 50@$1 56¼ ℔ 1,000, with a moderate business.

LEAD—Continues inactive and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is selling pretty freely and is unchanged in value. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is dull, but steady at 85c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The market is generally pretty well supplied, but though the existing inquiry, both for home trade and export, is not brisk, prices are, on the whole, fairly supported.

MOLASSES—Remains quiet, but firm. The stock, here, is a rather poor one.

NAILS—Cut are in fair supply and demand at [illegible] cash and [illegible], six months, ℔ lb. Nothing new in wrought.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still dull and heavy at $2 75@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do., is moderately inquired for, and is quoted firm at 40½c.@41c. ℔ gallon. Shipping Tar is selling, in lots, as wanted, at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. About 1,000 bbls. Common Rosin have been disposed of at $1 65, ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OIL CAKE—Is not so plenty and being in fair request, is very firm in price.

OILS—Crude is in demand at 73c.@75c. for Whale, and $1 60 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. There exists a limited inquiry for manufactured kinds, which are unchanged in price. Red, Palm and Olive Oils are unaltered. Linseed is still sparingly dealt in at 90c.@92c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is also inactive but steady, chiefly at 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, JUNE 25.

As is usual at this season of the year, we have a quiet market to report. The only transactions coming to our knowledge are sales of 350 bbls. SPERM at $1 60 ℔ gallon; 1,700 bbls. WHALE at 71c. ℔ gallon, 1,500 bbls. of which were sold for export. Also, we notice a sale of 300 bbls. dark WHALE at a price not transpired. In WHALEBONE there has been an advance, and we notice sales of 20,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 46c., and 5,000 do. do. upon private terms. Also, 7,000 lbs. South Sea at 45c.

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PLASTER—The supply and demand are of about equal magnitude. Prices have not varied.

POTATOES—The market presents no very new features. The inquiry from most quarters runs mainly on new, of which we have an ampler stock here, having had pretty free receipts during the week from Bermuda and the South. New Bermuda are readily taken at $5 50@$6, and new Southern at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ bbl. These rates are apt to be sustained until we get in some considerable lots from the surrounding country, which, is is now presumed, we are likely to do, in the course of a few weeks. Old Potatoes are in reduced supply, but are dull and heavy, being scarcely sought after. The range of prices therefor is from $2@$3 ℔ bbl., according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so active, but rules very firm, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at $18 37½ for new Prime; $19 [illegible]@$19 50 for new Mess, and $19 25 for old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are still in good demand at old figures; 300 pkgs. changed hands at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is still improving—sales having been made to-day of 900 bbls. and tres. fair to prime, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is saleable and firm; 450 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 50@$10 for Prime; $10 75@$12 75 for Country Mess; $15 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $22@$24 ℔ tre. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—We heard that 200 tres. Carolina were purchased, to-day, at $5 50@$6 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Continue quiet and somewhat nominal, in this market.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile brought 10½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Is selling slowly at 6c.@6½c. for Plates, ℔ lb. Stock very moderate.

SPICES—Are generally unchanged in demand and value.

SPIRITS, &c.—Foreign Brandies are in improved request, but at unaltered rates. Foreign Wines seem rather quiet, yet steady. The sales of Ohio and Prison Whisky to-day add up 300 barrels, at 37½c.@38c. ℔ gall.

SUGARS—Are not so active, but rule very firm,—the day's sales amounting to 570 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6½c., with 300 hhds. 16 tres. and 20 bbls. do. do., and 20 hhds. Melado, on terms not made public, and 250 boxes brown and yellow Havana at 6½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Only 7,500 lbs. Prime have been sold since our last, at 12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Remain inactive, at unchanged quotations.

TOBACCO—Both Crude and Manufactured kinds are in moderate supply and demand, at steady prices.

WOOL—The market remains rather quiet, but, on the whole, very firm. A very inadequate stock of domestic remains on hand, and the receipts, so far, of the new clip thereof are scarcely worth mentioning. These circumstances, with the increased firmness of factors, interfere with operations, which have been very light during the past week. The news from the interior leads to the belief that we have less Wool to get thence than has hitherto been supposed, and that what we are likely to receive therefrom will come forward at higher prices than most parties have been anticipating. Such accounts are likely to have a positive influence on the market, by strengthening the position of holders, while tending to induce a better inquiry at current rates, in order to anticipate any rise in value that may occur later in the season. We have heard of no important movements in foreign Wool, which is unaltered in Price. We repeat our previous quotations: American, Saxony Fleece, ℔ lb., 39c.@45c.; American, Full Blood Merino, 37c.@39c.; American, ½ and ¾ Merino, 31c.@34c.; American, Native and ¼ Merino, 30c.@32c.; Extra, Pulled, 33c.@35c.; Superfine, Pulled, 29c.@31c.; No. 1, Pulled, 23c.@26c.; Peruvian, Washed, 24c.@26c.; Valparaiso, Unwashed, 13½c.@14c.; South American Common, Washed, 12c.@13c.; South American Entre Rios, Washed, 14½c.@16½c.; South American, Unwashed, 8c.@9c.; South American, Cordova, Washed, 20c.@22c.; East India, Washed, 20c.@28c.; African, Unwashed, 9c.@18c.; African, Washed, 18c.@26c.; Smyrna, Unwashed, 13c.@14c.; Smyrna, Washed, 23c.@26c.; Mexican, Unwashed, 12c.@14c.

ZINC—Continues dull and heavy, chiefly at 7c.@7½c. for Sheet, ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 13,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 6d. afterwards shipowners asked more; and 400 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb. For London, the shipments were quite small, and the nominal rates were for Rosin, 1s. 9d.; Turpentine, 1s. 9d.; dead weight, 15s.@17s. 6d.; measurement, 15s.@17s. 6d.; Beef, tce. 3s.@3s. 6d.; Pork, bbls., 2s. For Glasgow, there was not much offering, and the nominal quotations were, for Corn, 5d.@5½d.; Flour, nom., 2s.; Rosin, nom. 2s.; dead weights, 20s.@22s. 6d., measurement, 17s. 6d.@20s.; Beef, tce. 3s.@3s. 6d.; Pork, bbls., 2s.@2s. 6d. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters have been: A ship bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, thence to Calcutta and back to London or Liverpool, at £3 10s. for return cargo; another (clipper) from London to Calcutta with Railroad iron, £1, and back to London or Liverpool, general cargo, £5; a bark from Pont Neuf to London, Deals, £4; a brig from Buctouche to Bristol or Gloucester, E., £4; a ship from Matane to London, £4 3s.; a British bark from Bathurst to Pill, E., Timber, £1 10s.; a brig to Constantinople, Rum, 4½c., $1 87½ ℔ bbl., and 25c. ℔ foot; a ship to Havre, Mahogany, about $1 800; a schr. to Malaga, $18 and $20 for Light and Heavy Pipe Staves, and back, $8 ℔ ton; a brig from Savannah to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c.; a schr. 100 tons, to Grenada, $400 out; one of 190 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $1,400; a bark from Portland to Buenos Ayres, a brig to Malaga and back, and an American bark and a British brig from Malaga to New-York, on private terms.

New-York Cattle Report.

ALSO OF MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS AND SWINE.

The number received at each market place, and selling prices each week. Prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, every Wednesday, the principal sale day at Bull's Head.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

As taken from the books kept for that purpose at all the principal markets:

A. M. ALLERTON'S	Forty-fourth-street.
O'BRIEN'S	Sixth-street.
BROWNING'S	Sixth street.
CHAMBERLAIN'S	Foot of Robinson-street.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.

Beeves	2,455	Sheep and Lambs	11,092
Veals	772	Swine	3,500
Milk Cows	209		

These are by the following routes:

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hudson.	Hud. boats.
Beeves	3	931	314	211
Veals	521	—	—	—
Cows	7	—	—	5
Sheep and Lambs	717	—	—	—
Swine	—	3,000	—	—

The number at ALLERTON'S to-day is 1,584 Beeves.

Owing to the occurrence of the anniversary of our National Independence, the market day will be held on Tuesday, 3d July, by order of the proprietor.

A. M. ALLERTON.

BEEVES.

We learn that about 300 were sold at Bergen to the neighboring butchers, at prices about equal to those just quoted. Several drovers were delayed and did not arrive till just before we left, or the aspect of the market might have been different.

The following is the number received at the different market places:

At Allerton's	1,584	At Browning's	231
At O'Brien's	132	At Chamberlain's	208
Sold at Bergen	300	Total	2,455
Received the previous week			2,962

The following is a notice of the best and worst droves:

S. RENNICK had a drove of 49 head from Indiana, about 6¾ cwt., not very good, selling at 9c.@11c. Market slow.

CULVER, HURD & Co. had 62 head, still fed, from Elgin, Illinois, selling rather better. Three sold to H. KELLY at $260, which is 12c. ℔ lb. Also, 75 head from Indiana, owned by HOWLETT & Co., average about 7½ cwt., a pretty fair lot.

MEAD & HOLCOMB offered a drove of 40 head from Indiana—a very good drove, not very fat, selling at 11c.—seven sold to COOPER at $73. He thinks the market a little better than last week.

G. AYRAULT was selling a drove of 73 head from Illinois, owned by PRUYN & KING of Utica, average about 6 cwt.—6 sold at $70, about 11c.

TEED & BAKER had 95 head from Kentucky, owned by NELSON, selling at 10c.@10½c.—5 sold to STEWART at $65—average weight the drove 7½ cwt.—strong.

WELLING, MARTIN & Co. had 90 head from Ohio, average about 6¾ cwt., selling at 10½c.@11c.; 10 were taken by DODGE, at $75, which is 11c. ℔ lb.

E. T. GURNEY had 75 head from Indiana, average weight about 8 cwt., a pretty fair drove. Good quality sell rather better than last week; sales, in lots, 10½c.@11c.

M. H. GURNEY offered 70 cattle from Illinois, average weight about 6½ cwt., selling at 10c.@11c.

GEO. TOFFEY had 75 head from Ohio, a middling fair drove, not over fat, selling slowly at 10½c.@11c.; 6 sold to KEEFER at $60; 6 to REED, at $65 50, which, they say, is 11c.

BEACH & SMITH sold at Bergen, yesterday, a drove of 61 head from Fayette County, Ohio, owned by MELVEN, at 10c.@11c., to the New-York butchers.

B. BARTRAM had 83 Cattle from Ohio, owned by S. M. BAKER—a pretty smooth drove; average weight 7½ cwt. The drove will average over 11c.; 18 sold to HAWS at $90, and 9 to DEVAU at $82, which is 11½c.

WHITE & ULREY were selling 170 head from Illinois—a pretty fair lot; average weight 7½ cwt. Selling in parcels at 10c.@11c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS had a drove of 30 head from Illinois, owned by HARRIS & PLATT. Selling from 10c.@11c. Large boned steers, not very fat. Average weight 6½ cwt.

THOMAS WHEELER had 64 head from Illinois. Average weight about 7 cwt. Selling slowly at a slight advance of last week; selling from 10½c.@11c.; $75 was offered for 25 of the best.

PHILLIPS & SMITH was selling 73 head Ohio Cattle, weighing 6½ cwt. A lot of 20 head sold (live weight) at 10½c., amounting to $1,277 43.

The annexed are the sections from whence the supplies came:

New-York	3	Wisconsin	109
Ohio	468	Texas	136
Illinois	455	Indiana	310
Kentucky	140		

MILK COWS.

The receipts are still in excess of the demand, and prices are decidedly in favor of the purchaser. A cow that gives ten to twelve quarts of milk, is salable at $30@$40 to milkmen. The receipts are rather smaller—as follows:

At Allerton's	7	At Browning's	25
At O'Brien's	112	At Chamberlain's	65
Total			209
Received last week			245

BEEVES.

At ALLERTON'S to-day we found only 1,584 head, a decrease from last Wednesday of 398 head, which has produced a reaction in favor of owners, some of the best Cattle realizing 11½c. very readily. The average quality of the Cattle was not very uniform, and the only improvement is upon the best Cattle. Some of the poorer droves were of slow sale, and few sold at above last week's prices. The market was not animated, the warm temperature of the day giving a cautiousness to butchers' operations. Last week the sellers could not get their own estimates, this week they can; this is the fluctuation from last market day. Several of the droves bought from Texas some time ago and fattened in Illinois are in market. They are long legged animals, by no means fat, being too wild, and are not a very profitable animal for the retailer. These would have sold well during the high prices six weeks ago. At the close the market was slow, but the few remaining will no doubt be disposed of at the annexed prices.

Best Cattle offered to-day	11c. @11½c.
Good retailing quality	10½c.@—
Common quality	9½c.@10c.
Inferior quality	[illegible]

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts are not as large this week, but the warm weather has had an unfavorable influence and prices are a trifle lower. Sales of the best quality at 6½c. Heavy Veal does not sell well. The receipts are as follows: (mainly by the Harlem Road.)

At Allerton's	521	At Browning's	193
At O'Brien's	44	At Chamberlain's	115
Total			773
Received last week			896

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We have a much larger supply in this week, and prices have receded $75@$100 ℔ head. At BROWNING'S we found on hand, this noon, a large number, 3,300, and the market slow. The Sheep are mostly from this State and Ohio. We are now receiving some Lambs from this. The annexed lists of Broker's sales, at BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLAIN'S, will show a material reduction in price.

SALES BY ROOD & FOOLE—AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

	Amount sold for.	Price per head.
82 sheep	$307 50	$3 75
57 sheep	154 57	2 71
34 sheep	167 75	4 94
104 sheep	601 25	5 78
163 sheep	445 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
57 sheep	160 00	2 [illegible]
100 stock sheep	150 00	1 50
190 sheep	480 00	2 [illegible]
70 sheep	225 00	3 21
175 sheep	598 87	3 42
75 sheep	318 75	4 25
213 sheep	639 00	3 00
47 sheep	235 00	5 00
106 sheep	425 50	4 25
90 lambs	312 13	3 36
27 lambs	59 00	2 18
1700 sheep and lambs	$5,391 12	

Average price per lot, $3 16.

SOLD BY SAMUEL M'GRAW & SON, AT BROWNING'S:

20 lambs, for	$63 25	32 sheep	187 00
31 lambs	137 50	47 sheep	218 25
34 lambs	145 00	123 sheep	506 65
13 lambs	53 00	232 sheep	657 50
25 lambs	68 50	113 sheep	288 00
147 lambs	510 00	66 sheep	370 00
29 lambs	115 00	141 sheep	431 61
37 sheep	136 75	69 sheep	236 50
201 sheep	609 00	96 sheep	358 50
20 sheep	71 50	15 sheep	32 50
256 sheep	899 75		

Total—1,752 sheep and lambs for $6,283 16

Average per head $3 50

Sold by JAMES McCARTY, at Browning's, about 1,250 sheep and lambs, at an average of $3 75 ℔ head.

The receipts are thus:

At Allerton's	717	At Chamberlain's	5,714
At Browning's	4,661		
Total			11,092
Received last week			10,630

SWINE.

The receipts are quite liberal, but the demand keeps remarkably good for the season, and the sales have been quick at last week's prices. Sales of Western Corn fed Hogs at 6¼c.@6½c. live weight.

Retail Market Prices.

Not much change has taken place in the prices of farm produce at our markets this week, except in BUTTER, which has advanced about 3c. ℔ lb. Best Orange County now sells at 28c., and other brands at from 20c. to 25c. ℔ lb. The rise in this article seems strange. We had supposed that the copious rains of the past few weeks would lead to its reduction in price. The dealers account for the circumstance by saying that but little BUTTER has arrived in market the past few days. CHEESE sells at previous rates—10c.@12c. ℔ lb. EGGS, 6 for 12½c.

BEEF and FRESH MEATS are at last week's rates. Beefsteaks range from 13c. to 21c. ℔ lb.—the Porterhouse, of course, selling at the latter figure. VEAL ranges from 8c. to 10c. ℔ lb.

VEGETABLES are abundant, and in good demand at about same rates as the last week.

CHERRIES and STRAWBERRIES are very abundant, and a little lower. The former sell readily at 4c. ℔ lb., and the latter at 4c.@8c. ℔ basket. POULTRY and GAME are plenty and in average demand at same prices as published last week. FRESH and SALT FISH have not varied in price.

OYSTERS and CLAMS being generally regarded as unhealthy in hot weather, are in poor demand. They have not varied in price, however. The first is still sold at 62½c. to $1, and the latter at from 37½c. to $1 ℔ hundred.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—A genteel two-story brick house, high freestone basement and upright attic, containing eleven finished rooms. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of the ferries. Occupant leaving the City. Will rent low to an acceptable tenant, and give immediate possession. Reference No. 222 Front-st.

FANCY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Bergen Heights, N. J., 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, a neat Gothic cottage, located upon high ground, commanding a view of the Harbor and Bay of New-York, and unsurpassed for salubrity, and as a cool retreat for the Summer. Stages pass within a few yards of the door, every 15 minutes, to and from the City—fare 6¼ cents. The house was neatly furnished about 12 months since, the furniture of which will be sold at a great sacrifice; also, a pair of French ponies, carriages, &c. Possession given immediately if required. For further particulars inquire of R. KINGSLAND, No. 110 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front dwelling-house, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. [illegible] Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS B. DEWITT, Box No. 947, Baltimore, Md.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 232 Pearl-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Either unfurnished to a small family, or furnished to single gentlemen, the third story of the first class brown stone house with all modern improvements, No. 162 West 14th-st. For particulars inquire on the premises or of HENRY E. HERTS, Jr., No. 5½ Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a genteel house, No. 129 4th-st., containing eleven rooms, with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small respectable family. Rent $150 per annum. Apply to B. WOLFF, No. 510 Hudson-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Long Island, 4½ miles from the Hamilton Ferry, with from 4 to 20 acres, as the tenant may desire. The house is modern built, and contains 7 bedrooms, also coach house, stable, boat house, and garden well stocked with young fruit trees. The place lies immediately on the Bay, and the Brooklyn Third-avenue Railroad runs directly past the front gate. It will be let for 6 or 12 months, and furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO CARPET, CABINET OR UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—To let or lease the house No. 285 Bowery, is well adapted for the above business, the first and second stories having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern car trains pass the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. [illegible] Thompson-st.

ROOMS TO LET—In the new American family house, built for the express purpose of small respectable American families. No others need apply. Every convenience throughout. Apply at No. 169 West 28th-st., N. Y.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 201 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 106 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 323 Cliff-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.—The time for the correction of assessments on incorporated companies, and non-residents doing business in the City of New-York, will be extended from TUESDAY, the 26th, to FRIDAY, the 29th of June inclusive.

J. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, Tax Commissioners.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The largest portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., on the store.

PEEKSKILL.—The subscriber offers for sale, a two-story frame dwelling house, with basement situated in a pleasant and retired portion of the village of Peekskill, and now occupied by the owner. The premises are in complete order, having a furnace and bath room. A portion of the furniture will be sold with the premises if desired, and possession given about the first of July, inst.

Also, a side-hill lot, of about 10 acres, with grove in the rear, 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depot.

Also, about 1 acre on the east side of Washington-st., 5 minutes' walk of the depot.

Also, about 2 acres on the west side of Washington-st., within 5 minutes of the depot.

Also, a lot 100x150, on Paulding-st., inclosed by substantial fence, and having a well of water, 10 minutes' walk to the depot.

The four last-mentioned lots are elevated, having an extended view of the river and Highlands, and for beauty of location are unsurpassed. For particular information, apply to Messrs. GEORGE P. and THOMAS NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., or at Peekskill to WM. H. NELSON.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Passaic, opposite Belleville, N. J., 3½ miles from Newark, and one hour's easy drive from Jersey City. This place is known as Chestnut Grove, situate on high ground, commanding fine views of the river and surrounding country. The house is 45 by 45, in cottage style, with balconies and piazzas, and an extension building in the rear, containing kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. The ground, 15 acres, is divided into an extensive lawn, sloping to the river, embellished with a hedge, shrubbery and evergreens, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees. In the rear a grapery, a garden for small fruits and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c. Also, several fields in a high state of cultivation. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, or an exchange made for city property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J. The house is two and a half stories, with a two story kitchen, pleasantly situated within two minutes' walk of the depot. The house has all the modern improvements, having a large cistern and a well of good water on the premises. Also, a great variety of fruit. For particulars, inquire of J. P. STRYKER, No. 711 Broadway, or M. D. WILSON, Elizabethtown, N. J. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to 150 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to S. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 200 West 24th-st.—Chelsea cottages—neat house and very desirable neighborhood. Rent $400. Inquire of G. DE WITT, No. 109 John-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The premises in Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the residence of the Misses PARKER, immediately overlooking the Sound, consisting of a large Mansion House, river front, stable and barnyard. The property extends 120 feet on the Sound, 120 feet on Front-st., and Water-st., and over 300 feet on the opposite side of Water-st., running through to Willock's-lane. The garden grounds are beautifully improved, with great variety of fruit. This property is valuable for every purpose, whether as a genteel residence, country seat, or for use as a large boarding house or school. The river front and bathing facilities make it very desirable in the latter respect. Communication with New-York three times a day by steamboat. For price and terms apply to CORTLANDT PARKER, No. 151 Market-st., Newark, or to JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A very valuable property (frontage upwards of 160 feet) on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, adapted for all purposes, and free of restrictions. This property will yield a very large rental—its central position in a leading and valuable street, renders it most desirable for profitable investment. At private sale by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE CO. are selling houses and lots on easy terms of payment, and will build houses to suit purchasers. The improvements, buildings, &c., now making by the proprietors, render a rapid advance of the property certain, and consequently furnish the most desirable opportunity for investment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is as easy and cheap of access to the business part of New-York as 60th-st. Houses will be built on plots of 1 acre, 1 acre, and more at Unionville, adjoining East New-York. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c.; and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 30 or 40 acres, on which is a fine orchard of 130 apple trees in the prime of life, is within 5 minutes' walk of a new depot, and near the town, 1½ hour's ride from New-York, 4 trains a day each way. Terms easy. Inquire of B. BROWN & SON, No. 27 Fulton-st., or STEPHEN VAIL, at the Plainfield Depot, N. J., who has also a large number of farms for sale or exchange.

ASTORIA.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms, closets and cellar, marble mantels, inside shutters, blinds, &c. Also, stable, carriage and other out buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LOTS IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF NEWTOWN (MYERS' ADDITION) FOR SALE—On easy terms of payment. Myers' Addition embraces the most beautiful portion of the village of Newtown; is convenient of access by Flushing Railroad and omnibus line, and is in all respects the most desirable property for profitable investment or suburban residences. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, or to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, on the property.

$8,000—FOR SALE—A first-class house, No. 157 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., well finished in every respect a first-class private residence. Will exchange for a farm near New-York City, or good vacant lots. Apply to A. DAVIS, at No. 285 [illegible]-av., N. Y.

VILLA LOTS IN TARRYTOWN.—12 acres of very choice land, overlooking the village of Tarrytown, Beekmantown, Tappan Bay and a large portion of the Hudson River, situated upon the ridge just above the Croton Aqueduct, opposite the mansion of John C. Mallory, Esq., and adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. Wilson, Brown and others. As this property fronts on the county road and a wide private road, it is every way desirable for villa residences. Tarrytown, with its schools and churches, its romantic scenery and fine drives, renders this location one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Nine trains of the Hudson River Railroad stop at Tarrytown daily. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply, in Tarrytown to CARNEY LAMOUREUX; or in New-York, to JOHN WARRIN, No. 68 Maiden-lane.

152 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—About one-half mile from the depot, in plots of 2 or 20 acres, having the finest river view between Sing Sing and New-York. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 13 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 86 Liberty-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—25 Lots, $35 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

YACHT FOR SALE—About 9 tons, well built, copper fastened, a fast sailer, and roomy and safe; well found, in perfect order and sails new. Inquire of SYDNEY DORLIN, Nos. 11 and 12 Fulton Market.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A convenient, modern built two or three-story house, pleasantly situated, and within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton or Montague Ferries. Rent to be about $400 per annum. Address, with terms and location, H. W., Box No. 2,712, Post-Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—For a term of years, a neat country house, with about 5 acres of ground, pleasantly situated near the water and a good school within fifteen or twenty miles from the City. Address U. S. N., Brooklyn Post Office, or AARON STONE, No. 31 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF A HOUSE—(FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS) WANTED—By a grown up family, in a respectable locality below Spring-st.; rent about $150, will be paid monthly in advance. Address DOMUS, Times Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. CORE & CO.,

Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 28 William st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. H. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. H. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed, without regard to time. F. HOWING, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 25 William-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON,—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE—Best, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms [illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. E. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 William-st., New-York, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

[illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.

Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.

Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander.

Ballarat.

Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.

Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

[illegible]

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE.—By order of Hon. E. B. TALBOTT, Auditor of the State of Indiana. For account of Indiana suspended Banks. J. THOMPSON'S stock Auction Sales. On THURSDAY, June 28, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

For account of the Bank of Attica, Ind.

$21,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.

6,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

Atlantic Bank, Jackson.

6,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.

Orange Bank, Paoli.

1,000 State of Indiana 5 per cent. Stock.

Bank of Albany, New-Albany.

7,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

State Stock Bank at Peru.

[illegible] Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

Bank of Bridgeport.

2,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

Bank of Amer. [illegible]

6,500 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

Public Stock Bank, Newport.

7,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

Elkart County Bank.

40,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.

5,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds, interest from 1st June, 1855.

2,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds, interest from 1st April, 1855.

500 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.

Traders' Bank, Nashville.

16,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

Per Individual Order.

7,000 Great Western Railroad Co. (Illinois) 7 per cent. Mortgage and Convertible Bonds. Interest February and August in New-York. Due 1865.

10,000 Memphis City (Tennessee) 6 per cent. Bonds. Interest January and July in New-York. Due 1884.

All purchases must be paid for on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance.

The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) except the Indiana State Stocks, which are sold interest off. Office No. 2 Wall-st. JOHN THOMPSON.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1855.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Ewen,	W. R. Griffith,	W. F. Havemeyer,
Isaac L. Platt,	Geo. A. Hoyt,	W. H. Falls,
Moses Taylor,	Irad Hawley,	Charles Morgan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at their Office in the city of Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 5. By order of the Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, June 1, 1855.

TO CAPITALISTS—$20,000 WANTED—For from 3 to 5 years, for which 8 per cent. per annum will be paid, interest payable semi-annually in New-York, and mortgage security given on unincumbered real estate in the best business square in Cincinnati; the property being worth $100,000 or $70,000 besides buildings and being under lease at this time to first-class tenants at about $10,000 per annum. Taxes on property $700 per annum. Title clear, without a shadow of doubt. References given to a number of the first business houses and bankers of New York for punctuality, &c. Address Box No. 85, Cincinnati Post-Office, Ohio.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,

Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED—For 4 or 5 years, on first class unincumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 80 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

GEORGE PEYTON.

Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 22 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 207 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 11th of July will draw interest thereon from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. H. PHILLIPS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—No. 315 4th-st., near Avenue C. Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 2, will receive interest from the 1st of July. By order,

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works freely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in suction oil, chain and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 20 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, June [illegible], 1855.—At a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock (and pro rata for any stock not entitled to full dividend) out of the earnings up to the first of May last, payable to the Stockholders [illegible] from the date of the six per cent. coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 1, 1855, payable 1883, at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and [illegible] will be given when funds are so received.

[illegible]

Dividends for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 10th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered there, and at this office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds, will be made at the respective places of registry.

E. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York, June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 16th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 16th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 23d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, June [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 16th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 16th day of July next, inclusive.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, June [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of July inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after the third Wednesday in July. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as the principal. All moneys deposited in this bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. CO.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer, Cleveland Ohio, in currency or sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments, (at the rate of $[illegible] per $1,000,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from Old $1,000, $[illegible] and $[illegible] Bonds: Coupon of Jan. 1855 from Old $1,000, $[illegible] and $[illegible] Bonds. Coupon of July 1855, from $[illegible] Sterling Bonds. Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE COUPONS of the following named Bonds, due in this City the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 5 Wall-st., on and after that date:

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued for School purposes.

HOLMES COUNTY—Issued to the Akron Branch Railroad Company.

ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st day of July, on the Bonds of the city of Wheeling, (Va.,) issued to this Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons.

WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, June [illegible], 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE on the 1st day of July, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York; or at the office of FALLIS, BROWN & CO., in this City.

SAMUEL E. KEYS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months payable on MONDAY, the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July, ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed till day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. DE ANGELES, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, June 7, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK BROOKLYN, JUNE 27, 1855.—A dividend of [illegible] per cent. out of the surplus profits of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the first of July on the Bonds of the MILWAUKIE and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 5 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK—New-York, June 22, 1855.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday the 2d of July, proximo.

W. P. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE CITY OF STOCKTON, (Cal.) Ten per cent. Bonds will be paid at our office, on and after Saturday, June 30, on presentation of the Coupons.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. on the amount of capital stock paid in, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d July proximo. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Institution on and after the 2d of July next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, payable in New-York 1st proximo, are requested to present them at this Bank on and after that date.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons on and after the 30th June, 1855.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Concluding Examination will begin on MONDAY, July 2, at 9½ A. M., in the College Chapel, and continue as follows:

[illegible]

Regents of the University, parents of students, Alumni of the College, members of the Boards of Education, Professors and Teachers, and friends of education generally, are invited to be present at these examinations. The Annual Commencement will take place at Niblo's on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 A. M. Candidates for admission into any of the classes may present themselves for examination in the College Chapel on Saturday, June 30, or on the last Saturday (28th) of September, at 9 A. M.

CHARLES KING, Pres't. Columbia College.

A. H. WHEELER—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 325 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Ladies' class formed in [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] POND.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 338 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 54 MacDougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distinct objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 26, page 431, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on ... in the CITY of PITTSBURGH, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY, and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The ... Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 152 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. ..., page .... The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burgess tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and ... perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in ... page 123. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of ..., Phillips, Samuel Biddle, James ... and others, containing ... acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in ... volume ... page .... The Richardson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing ... acres ... perches—described in a deed from Joseph Richardson to said Company, recorded in ... page 173. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Alkens's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and J. S. Davis' heirs, containing ... acres ... perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume ..., page .... Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling houses and barber improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract; and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of constructing thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 99 years from 1st of April, 1853, subject to a ground rent of $800 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page ..., and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those ... Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, June 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad ... per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$4,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad ... Mortgage ... per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$3,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$1,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$4,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$4,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.
$10,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$3,000 New-York and Erie Railroad Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
40 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad ... $100 each.
20 shares Third-avenue Railroad ... $100 each.
20 shares Atlantic Bank ... $100 each.
100 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co., hypothecated ... $15 each.
21 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company ... $25 each.
30 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co. $100 each.
200 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company ... $100 each.
100 shares Bowdon Copper Mining Company.
4 shares Cincinnati and Little Rock Stage Co. ... $50 each.
200 shares French Metallic Life Boat Corporation, hypothecated ... $50 each.
100 shares Marble and Stone Carving Company, of New-York, hypothecated ... $10 each.
200 shares Newton Copper Face Type Co. of New-York, hypothecated ... $10 each.
200 shares American Coal Company, of Allegheny Co. Md. ...
... shares ... Land Co. ...
... shares ... India Rubber Co., of New-York ...

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, July 2.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Last Sale previous to the 4th of July, of WINES and guaranteed imported Havana and Principe CIGARS—the balance of the stock of one of the first houses in the city. The wines are all of a high order and warranted in every respect pure and genuine, in quantities to suit purchasers, consisting of 200 baskets champagne; real Rota port in bottles, from house of Diaz & Co., of Oporto; Oloroso sherry in bottles, from house of Gonzales & Dubosc, of Xeres; Pemartin sherry, pure juice amontillado, Gould & Co. and Newton & Co.'s old South-side Madeira in casks and demijohns; claret, hock and sauternes, of first-rate quality; choice old Cognac brandy, of Otard, Hennessy and other favorite brands, of vintage from 1805 to 1830; celebrated old Jamaica rum, several years in the London docks previous to being imported, and not surpassed by any in this country; super Swan Holland Schiedam gin, unrivalled for purity and delicacy, with other choice wines, &c. Sold to close up shipment.

Also, 111,300 very superior imported Havana and Principe cigars, from one of the first importing houses in this city, consisting of 9,000 ..., 4,600 ..., 3,000 plantations, 12,000 ..., 15,000 ... 1-10-4; 30,000 ...; 14,000 plantations, 1,000 ... 1-10, with other brands, all warranted genuine, and such as are seldom offered at auction. They are sold to close consignments. Can be examined on morning of sale, with catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., Household Furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, made by the celebrated Chickering, gilt frame pier glass, ... French plated rosewood ... Velvet chairs richly embroidered, mahogany sofas, &c., also chairs in hair cloth, bureaus, washstands, centre and side tables, parlor and office chairs, velvet and Brussels tapestry carpets, black walnut and mahogany office desks, silver plated ware, clocks, refrigerators. Also, a lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The whole to be positively sold to pay advances, and to make room for other sales.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. The remaining portion of ancient oil paintings belonging to the collection of the late T. A. CUMMING, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Poussin, Bamberger, Teniers, Van Os, Dietrich, Carlo, Maratti, Zuccarelli, Van Goyen, Lancret, Wouvermans, Murillo, Domenichino, Lucca Giordano, and other masters of celebrity; many of which are gems and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. The whole to be positively sold to close the estate. Also, a fine collection of modern paintings and engravings now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., an immense stock of cabinet and household furniture, comprising six magnificent suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, and the following articles in great variety, viz: etagere, pier and fancy tables, wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, extension dining tables, oil paintings and ..., sofas, tete-a-tetes, easy, rocking, parlor and dining-room chairs, with a large assortment of other articles too numerous to mention; also, a large invoice of silver-plated ware. Sale peremptory, and without reserve, to pay advances; every facility for packing, shipping, and storage. Catalogues now ready.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

FIREWORKS, LIQUORS, FIRE CRACKERS, BRUSHES, DRUGS.—FRIDAY, 29th June, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Dey-st., corner Greenwich-st.—Teas, coffee, raisins, figs, currants, champagne, claret, cigars, tobacco, indigo, starch, hams, codfish, soap, knives, pistols, scissors, files, scales, clocks, coats, vests, pants, vest patterns, cassimeres.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOSEPH L. SMITH will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in No. 76 Franklin-st., consisting of rosewood parlor and bedroom suites, two painted suites, mahogany chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, centre, card and extension tables, rocking chairs, clocks, lace curtains, window shades, hair and straw mattresses, kitchen utensils, crockery, glassware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GILT FRAME MIRRORS, CHINA and SILVERWARE.—On Friday (TO-MORROW,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 294 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.—A splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, and housekeeping articles of every description.

JOSEPH HOGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 151 Lawrence-st., between Willoughby and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, a general assortment of plain parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—In front of store No. 19 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, one four seat enclosed carriage, with moveable partition, made by Lawrence, Broadway; in perfect running order, with pole and shaft.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, at ... o'clock, sale of Books, Stationery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c. Books all new and in good order.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the real estate, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS, &c., at the residence No. 132 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire costly furniture of the above first class house on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, all of which is of the best description and is to be peremptorily sold. Catalogues of which can be obtained on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined.

PARLORS.—Elegant rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, cost $400, with satin covered stool; English velvet carpets, two magnificent chandeliers, elegant pier and oval mirrors, cost $..., ... statuary, marble top centre tables, one solid rosewood parlor suite, in French brocade; two sofas, two armchairs and four parlor chairs, with slip covers; one suite solid rosewood in three-colored tapestry, with slip covers; two rosewood etageres, Elizabethan style; one rosewood ... with ... marbles, gothic reception chairs, embroidered in tapestry; rich brocade and lace curtains, costly and elegant mantel vases, painted in France; Elizabethan clock, and with a choice and valuable collection of oil paintings, worthy of special attention.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Elegant oak extension table, oak marble-top sideboard, oak dining-room chairs, variety of rich silver ware, Parisian china, crystal cut glassware, ...

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, do. mahogany, with pure curled hair mattresses and palliasses; elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, full marble-top washstands, carved rosewood and mahogany tete-a-tetes, ... rosewood armoire-glace, rosewood and imported spring-seat chairs, Wilton carpets, secretary bookcase, china and porcelain toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, one superb oak bedstead, French engravings, gold bordered shades, &c.; with a large variety of basement and kitchen furniture, iron ware, refrigerator, tables, Croton hose, English oilcloth, stair carpets, hall stand, &c. The sale will be positive without regard to weather, and a deposit required of every purchaser.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE—QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.—Receiver's Sale—To the trade, hotel keepers and others. About ... bed quilts, counterpanes, comfortables, &c.; 100 pair all wool blankets, work boxes, writing desks, dressing cases, &c., of rosewood and mahogany; ... men's and boys' straw hats, to be sold in lots to suit the trade and others, without reserve.

Also, a number of fine rifles, fowling pieces, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Mortgage sale of a large dark brown Ohio horse, 7 years old; works in all harness; weighs 1,400 pounds; also, a light buggy wagon and set of silver plated harness, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

IMPORTANT.—Will be sold at public vendue, in the thriving village of Keyport, N. J., MONDAY, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., a valuable house and lot, suitable for a Summer residence. A rare chance. Can be reached on Monday morning by steamer EAGLE, from foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M. Apply to EUSEBIUS M. WALLING, Keyport, or P. A. ERICKSON.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.

Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy-holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, into series of years, too much prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

SPECIAL PERMITS will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,	John L. Buckley,
Robt. Schell,	John R. Suydam,	J. W. Meserole,
Geo. W. Riggs,	Henry Beadel,	Joseph Britton,
Francis A. Palmer,	John Gray,	Benj. Babcock,
Jacob Reese,	James F. Hall,	Eugene Dutilh,
F. W. Edmonds,	Nathan Starr,	Alexander Mair,
Henry S. Leverich,	Wm. N. McIntyre,	John B. Harris,
Joseph Foulke,	Curtis Judson,	George Clark,
Samuel H. Foster,	N. H. Wolfe,	R. W. Howes,
John Sloman,	Albert Ward,	J. W. Kellogg.

JACOB REESE, President.

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West 12th-st.
EDWARD FIELDS, M. D., No. 4 Charlton-st.
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.)
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel B. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David B. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wyllis Blackstone, William C. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 18th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James F. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Philip J. Bonesteel,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $160,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	G. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryea,	Thomas Harliane,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,	... Jr.,	David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James H. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 553 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.—New-York, June 15, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, ON MONDAY July 2, 1855. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order E. E. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 1 Wall-st. and 266 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

COAL.

COAL.—300 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves, warranted free of impurity and to clinker. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 18th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 50, well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., 12th-st. and 4th-av., and No. 118 Duane-st.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 33d-st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 380 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never-failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 380 Houston-st.

LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—Every function of nature should be stimulated when relaxed. There can be no health without strength. The LUCINA CORDIAL is a specific for all weakness, local or general. Hence its wonderful success in removing those physical disabilities which sometimes seem to forbid the hope of offspring. As an invigorant it acts as promptly and as surely upon one sex as the other. The trembling nerves, the relaxed muscles of the feeble wife, are braced to healthy action; the broken constitution of the husband is reinforced as by a new accession of the very principle of life. There is no species of disturbance to which the organization of the gentler sex is subject which it will not certainly relieve; and it is recommended by high authority, and endorsed by more than a thousand certificates as an infallible cure for general debility, nervous prostration, the effects of high living and dissipation, liver complaint, and every difficulty which interferes with the full development of the highest condition of physical vigor, in man or woman. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Dr. MAGNIN, No. 21 Warren-st., New-York; or E. FLINT, corner 28th-st. and 8th-av.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 248 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 223 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 41 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 264 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend now is used before every other remedy for certain diseases. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect, equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office in Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

Dr. Powers' Ladies' Periodic Pills, a sure remedy for irregularities in females. The genuine prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, No. 30 Canal-st.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A lady having been restored to health in a few days after being afflicted ten years from general nervous debility, is desirous of benefiting her fellow-creatures; will on receipt of $1 send to any part of the States sufficient medicine to cure the severest case, and a prescription of the same. Address Mrs. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 543 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 5 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of REMSEN & POWERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS P. POWERS retiring from the business. DANIEL D. REMSEN, THOMAS P. POWERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of REMSEN & DINGEE, for the purpose of transacting the Dry Goods business, at No. ... The business of the late firm of Remsen & Powers will be adjusted by us. DANIEL D. REMSEN, SOLOMON DINGEE.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, ... rings, gelatine, rawhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 4th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr., CHAS. LOEKLE.

NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 12, 1855.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1855.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.) The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York. June.			Leaves Ocean Port. June.		
26—Tuesday	11½	A. M.	26—Tuesday	4	P. M.
27—Wednesday	12	M.	27—Wednesday	4	P. M.
28—Thursday	6	A. M.	28—Thursday	3	P. M.
29—Friday	7	A. M.	29—Friday	2½	P. M.
30—Saturday	3½	P. M.	30—Saturday	4	P. M.
July.			July.		
1—Sunday	8	A. M.	1—Sunday	4	P. M.
2—Monday	8	A. M.	2—Monday	4	P. M.

All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Saturday, June 23	9	A. M.	Saturday, June 23	1	P. M.
Sunday, June 24	7	A. M.	Sunday, June 24	2	P. M.
Monday, June 25	11	A. M.	Monday, June 25	3	P. M.
Tuesday, June 26	12	M.	Tuesday, June 26	4	P. M.
Wednesday, June 27	1	P. M.	Wednesday, June 27	5	P. M.
Thursday, June 28	1	P. M.	Thursday, June 28	5½	P. M.
Friday, June 29	6½	A. M.	Friday, June 29	3	P. M.
Saturday, June 30	7	A. M.	Saturday, June 30	4	P. M.
Sunday, July 1	8	A. M.	Sunday, July 1	4½	P. M.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL—Will take place on FRIDAY, June 29, at Washington Park. The commodious steamer AMERICA has been chartered and will leave foot of Delancey-st. at 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., North River at 8; and Hammond-st. at 8½ o'clock. Dodworth's Band will accompany the excursion. Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of J. T. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.; J. POLHAMUS, No. 496 Grand-st.; J. CUSHING, Jr., No. 90 1st-st., and at the boat. Should the weather be stormy, it will be postponed until further notice.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF CHRIST CHURCH AND ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF WILLIAMSBURG—Will take place on FRIDAY, 29th inst. The steamboat J. G. HAIGHT will leave the foot of South 7th-st. at 8 A. M., and after touching at the foot of Market-st., East River, go to Rockland Lake Landing. Tickets 25 cents. Can be had of any of the Teachers or at the Boat, or at S. COCKCROFT'S office, No. 20 South 7th st.

PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS—And persons going to the country, should supply themselves with the pleasant Cream Soda Syrup, very convenient for preparing a glass of cream soda water whenever wished for; each bottle containing syrup sufficient for sixteen large tumblers, with directions, price 3 shillings. For sale by WM. E. WHITEHEAD, No. 329 Broadway; WIEDENKELLER & HIGGINS, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray; also at No. 461 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, June 29, fare 50 cents, by the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. E. HARRIS, Commander, leaving pier foot of King-st. at 7½ o'clock; Amos-st., 8; Pier No. 3, North River, at 8½. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music will be in attendance.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 383 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Friday afternoon in William-st., near John-st., by a hard working man, $24 in Bank Bills, mostly 5's, and 40 cents in change. A liberal reward is offered for its recovery by leaving it at No. 120 William-st., up stairs.

RECEIVED, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1855—From HIBBARD & WHEELER, on board barge Newburgh, for Newburgh, one bbl. Bitters marked "B. W. Knapp," Walden, Orange Co., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED.—In exchange for a piano, which can be selected from ten of the best makes in the United States. Horse must be of a good build and perfectly sound. Apply at the Music Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of black match horses, 6 and 7 years old, free from vice and trick, stylish and go well together. Can be seen at stable, No. 26 Mercer-st.

BRYAN'S CARBONATED KALI.—For producing the delicious effervescing Summer beverage, commands a very large sale wherever introduced. In bottles, price 25 cents. For sale wholesale at No. ... Maiden-lane, up stairs. H. J. EGLESTON.

Agents wanted in all the principal cities and towns.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:20 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:35, Dayton at 6:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Passage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 6:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. D. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way one in connection with the Hudson River Railroad and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK FOR BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:20 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 2:30 P. M., stopping at all stations and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to Saratoga, ...

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't., Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning. I. V. BAKER, Sup't. T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York, from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours ... Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M. Fare $1 75. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City. Mail and Express lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 ... in 8 and $3 in 6 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; second class, $2 ... in 10 ... at 12 M., ... stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over other American manufacture, and the most successful competitor with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged ... JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the Patentee. WM. BLAKE.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 186 Washington-st.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eyre.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

Price of passage, first cabin ... $120
Price of passage, second cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 82 Broadway.

N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship George Law, 3,500 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Golden Gate, 2,500 tons burden, A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous coasting in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route ... For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $32; Palatka $35.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 4.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggagemaster will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. FOLLMSBEE, will commence her regular trips from New-York to Albany WEDNESDAY, June 20, leaving Jay-st. pier, second pier above Chambers-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning, will leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For further particulars enquire at No. 202 West-st., near Jay-st.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cts. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:

Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9 A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¼ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Leaving Coney Island, last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—DAY LINE.—From Peck-slip, East River; fare $1—The steamer TRAVELER, Capt. JOHN BOWNE, will commence running to New-Haven on SATURDAY, June 23, and leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock. Returning leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 8 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 and Union at 4 P. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and no where else,) until the 12th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City, for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,300 tons of Coal, and 1,300 cords of Oak Wood and 200 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh, White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less than 3 feet 4 inches in length, and the oak not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet, (solid measure,) for pine and for oak, and state the price per ton and per cord, ... The wood will be measured and delivered by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools where ordered during the months of August and September, and the balance when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
Committee on Supplies.

New-York, June 27, 1855.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, that will wear? Then go to No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 8s., 10s., 12s. and 14s. Misses' and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye. Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, French Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters. Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c., &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 321 Grand-st.

JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against PHILIP BURROWES and CORNELIA BURROWES his wife, The New-England Ore-Spring Company, Patrick Martin, the Manhattan Savings Institution, John McMurrey, Isaac Moses, John E. Fogerty, Henry Hilton and Ellen A. Hilton his wife, Thomas Whelan, Joseph M. Prendergast, Joseph E. Prendergast, Judah S. Abecasis, Joseph W. Howard, The People of the State of New-York, ex rel. Thomas E. Davis and Courtlandt Palmer, Charles Bk., John Watson, August Belmont, Francis E. Parker, James Van Benschoten, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, William Maguire, John Harrison, Orris Terry, Elizabeth Collins, Executrix of George Collins, deceased, Charles Leland, Charles B. White, Abraham B. E. Moses, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, John H. Whittaker. To PHILIP BURROWES and CORNELIA BURROWES two of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 5 Merchants' Exchange in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1855.

LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my31-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM R. TAYLOR against THOMAS J. SLOAN and JANE, his wife, SAMUEL LEGGETT and ... ELLISON, his wife, the President, Directors and Company of the QUINNEBAUG BANK, the President, Directors and Company of the CONWAY BANK, and others.—(Summons for Relief.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, at No. 160 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 27, 1855.

EDWARD A. FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1855. EDWARD A. FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my25-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—The NEW-JERSEY PATENT TANNING COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against DAVID KENNEDY, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 26th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 29, 1855.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 20th day of June, 1855.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je21-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JAMES CARSON BREVOORT, Trustee, &c., against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, SAMUEL JAUDON and HENRY G. STEBBINS, composing the firm of S. JAUDON & Co., GUILLAUME MERLE, RICHARD LATRICK, WILLIAM H. SMITH, JAMES H. YOUNG, JACOB R. SCHUYLER, WILLIAM W. CRANE.—Summons.—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1855.

WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ju19-law7wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE T. CHANCELLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 78 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1855.

MOTT & MURRAY, Attorneys.

ap6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH C. COOMBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of E. H. FREEMAN & CO., No. 22 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1855.

JOSEPH EATON, Adm'r.

ap19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given ... to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. ... Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated, December 28, 1854.

HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

j4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. KNAPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69 East 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855.

CLARISSA KNAPP, Administratrix.

mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.

MARY A. JOHNSON,
JOHN H. MAHONEY, Administrators.

f1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN BABCOCK, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same to G. C. BURNAP, at the office of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1855.

GEO. H. BABCOCK,
G. C. BURNAP, Administrators.

my24-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN R. ST. FELIX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, corner of Raymond-st. and Fulton-av., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1855.

ANNA MARIA M. ST. FELIX, Executrix.

ap19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lotts, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. 57 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated Dec. 22, 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN,
ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN,
PHEBE VAN SICKLEN, Executors.

j4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the late city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 48 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.

ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator.

mh1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 18 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

GABRIEL VANN COTT, Administrator.

d14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. FAVRE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1855.

FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, Administrator.

mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. H. Jackson, No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854.

CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

d21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM SNOOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1855. JACOB MILLER, Administrator, &c., of said Snook.

je14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 166 Henry-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated, June 8, 1855. HENRY EVERIT, Administrator.

je14-law6mTh*

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendation from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated ... the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who has witnessed their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 229 Broadway, New-York, No. 116 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., general Agent Hudson Iron Company.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HARD SHELL DEMONSTRATION.

Mass Meeting at the Metropolitan Theatre.

Speeches, Resolutions, Letters, &c.

The Metropolitan Theatre was filled last evening in all its parts by the Hard-Shell wing of the Democracy, agreeably to a call issued for a Mass Meeting to take into consideration the condition and prospects of the National Democracy. At 8½ o'clock John B. Haskin, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. Samuel Beardsley as President. The nomination was accepted. The President on taking the Chair said:

Mr. Beardsley said: We come here, fellow-citizens, as members of the National Democratic party, that party which [illegible] to devotion to the Union of these States, and [illegible] to every section of country the same rights in all respects, so that the South, the North, the East, and the West are alike in the view of this party. [Cheers.] We come here to see if anything can be done to-night, not to strengthen the faith of that party, or to plant in its heart any new principles, but if anything can be done to build up and place in power that great party, as it has been in power heretofore in this State and in this Union. [Cheers.] A few years since and that party was in the ascendancy in the State of New-York. We had then no divisions. We were not struggling with Free-Soilism. The Wilmot Proviso was not then known. No man heard then of a political Abolitionist in that party. But in the year 1847, a portion of the delegates in the State Convention abandoned the Convention, because it would not plant itself upon an Anti-Slavery platform, and they arrayed themselves against the nominations made by the Convention. As a consequence, the party was defeated, and the Government passed into the hands of the Whigs.

In 1848, a Nominating Convention met at Baltimore, and selected a candidate for the Presidency. Again, by the action of these men, the State of New-York passed into the hands of the Whigs. Years before Mr. Van Buren was conceded to be the head of the National Democracy of New-York; he had embraced the doctrines, and no one professed them more than he did. He was a "Northern man with Southern principles." He stood up for the integrity of the Union, but in 1848 Mr. Van Buren chose to allow himself to become the nominee of the Free-Soilers for the Presidency, against the nominee of the National Democracy. Following that, was patched up between the National and Free-Soil parties in 1849, a coalition.

It succeeded after a fashion, but it was not a bargain which any of us might be proud of, I am sure. [Cheers.] I had no hand in making it myself. Who thinks it was a mistake? By common consent it is now abandoned. It was wholly unfit to be recognized by men who claimed to be patriotic. [Cheers.] Since that coalition, resulting in a sort of a triumph, the men who composed the old National Democratic party have acted each in sections, and the consequence is that we had triumphs of the Whigs. We should all be satisfied if it were union and harmony on principle, which would result in union and harmony in action. But when one section goes for the integrity of the Union, and the other for the Wilmot Proviso, with continued agitation about Slavery, it is wholly impossible that National Democrats who desire to let each section manage their own concerns as best pleases them, can act in concert and live in union and harmony with the opposite interest. [Cheers.] We would be glad to have them men act with us upon the principles upon which the National Democracy have always acted. Well, General Pierce was chosen on the principles of the National Democracy. He was believed to be sound on Union principles. Had he proved himself to be so the Democratic party would to-day be in the ascendant. We should not now have been trampled down as we are by any of the parties which have grown up in a night and fall in the morning. We could have sustained them. But at the first moment the Administration, in defiance of his pledges, has gone to work, not to elevate and to strengthen the Democratic spirit, but has gone to work zealously to prostrate and put down the National Democracy, as if it had been Abolitionist from the beginning. [Cheers.] Indeed, the great thing which will give character in history to this Administration, in its domestic policy, will be the direct contradiction of the history of all the former precedents; and in its foreign policy, that it has succeeded in blowing up Greytown. [Laughter.] I cannot venture to predict that we shall soon see the National Democracy triumphant.

But that is no reason why we should abandon our position. If we believe it to be right, it is impossible for us to form a coalition with men of a different stamp even for the sake of office. [Laughter.] That experiment has been tried in this State and it has failed. When they who have acted with us are willing to plant themselves on the principles of the Constitution—the same principles which animated the party under Mr. Jefferson—and are willing to leave to each region of the country, each State and each Territory to regulate their own domestic affairs, then there can be union and harmony looked for. [Cheers.]

New-York decided the question of Slavery within her borders for herself. Virginia has done the same thing, and now the quiet of the country demands that we leave each Territory to have their own way upon the subject. But we have a new party—the Know-Nothings. I will do them the justice to say that the resolutions reported by the majority Committee upon the subject of Slavery, square exactly with the views of the National Democrats. [Cheers.] The resolutions reported by the minority Committee are thoroughly Abolition in their character, and of course National Democrats cannot agree with them. But upon other matters, they chose to say that a man shall be proscribed on account of his religious faith.

Fellow-citizens, it is one of the principles of our Government that it should be left for every man to decide for himself his religious faith free from interference from any quarter whatever. Man is responsible for his religious opinions to his Maker alone. [Cheers.] If we were to go into a foreign country we would naturally desire to associate with Americans on account of our language; but if we went there with the view of making it our permanent residence, it would be desirable to assimilate as far as possible with the people of the country, but it could not be expected of foreigners coming here to immediately imbibe the feelings of the country of our adoption and forget the attachments of their own home. We must allow them a little time for the perfection of those feelings, and must treat them as they have ever been treated, with liberality and kindness, trusting that in the end they will be, as we know they are now, many of them, estimable and good citizens. They may claim just to be precisely as good citizens as those native-born. [Cheers.] Then there is the subject of the Prohibitory Law, which is to take effect in July. [Hisses.] Drunkenness is a great shame and a great vice, and we would all desire to see it repressed; but we must not attempt to effect that result by a sacrifice of the rights of our fellow-citizens. [Cheers.] And this law aims a blow at the liberty of the citizen, and as such I am quite sure that the National Democracy is opposed to it. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, I feel it to be a great honor to be called upon to preside over your meeting. I await your further pleasure. [Cheers, and loud calls for Brady.]

Ex-Alderman Barr then nominated the following list of Vice-Presidents:

Ward.		
1.	Nicholas Dimond, William L. Waley,	Abraham Moore, James Leonard.
2.	John Y. Savage, Chas. Sackmeister,	Daniel Dodge, Alexander C. Morton.
3.	Edward C. West, Peter Stelle,	Clarke Burnham, Joseph B. Flanders.
4.	Philip O'Riley, Patrick Crowe,	John H. Lampe, William Phillips.
5.	John D. Dixon, Emanuel Messerve,	James G. Jacobus, E. B. Hart.
6.	Timothy Brennan, Hildebrand Von Glahn,	Patrick Garrick, Anthony Gillen.
7.	Jacob A. Westervelt, Wm. Rockwell,	Hugh F. McCaffry, William Schlueter.
8.	Stephen Hasbrouck, Wm. B. Aitken,	Joel Wolfe, Jonas N. Phillips.
9.	Lewis P. Clover, Jacob Brush,	Albert Buchmann, Geo. W. Irvine.
10.	James H. Betts, Henry C. Atwood,	Wm. B. Miles, John Harrison.
11.	Andrew Mills, Bernard Kelly,	Andrew Jackman, Henry Dreher.
12.	David S. Jackson, Bartlett Smith,	John M. Bradhurst, Isaac Dyckman.
13.	John Mowbray, John P. Angevine,	John L. Lindheim, Charles M. Smith.
14.	Thomas Whelan, Michael Smith,	Jefferson Brown, Daniel Cunningham.
15.	James Lee, Edwin C. Litchfield,	Jonathan Trotter, Benjamin H. Field.
16.	Jared Gilbert, Elijah Ward,	James S. Libby, John Gregory.
17.	Jefferson Murray, John H. Seaman,	Anthony Dugro, Conrad Koehn.
18.	William Blake, George Douglass,	C. Godfrey Gunther, William O'Donnell.
19.	Jeremiah Towle, Crandell Rich,	Robert Gamble, Wm. E. Peckwell.
20.	John McGrath, Thomas Martine,	Wm. Joyce, Gershom Cohen.
21.	Henry A. Wertz, Josiah Sutherland,	Henry Smith, Wm. H. Leonard.
22.	John O'Keefe, Wm. A. Stewart,	Peter Masterson, Francis McBarrow.

The nominations were accepted.

Mr. Anthony Gallagher nominated the following gentlemen to act as Secretaries:

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	John Bailey, Peter Brady,	12.	Nathaniel Jarvis, Patrick McCann,
2.	Michael Ryan, John Clarke,	13.	Josiah R. Dunn, Conrad Pye,
3.	A. J. McCarty, Geo. DeWitt Clinton,	14.	Hugh O'Brien, Cardo Mankin,
4.	James G. Smith, William Clohey,	15.	Lew. M. Van Wert, Elijah Fisher,
5.	Joseph Meeker, Henry Kerner,	16.	Thomas Hine, John M. Barbour,
6.	Conrad Hoffmann, Henry O'Keefe,	17.	Rodolph Wyman, Richard Gaffney,
7.	James Johnson, John Hennessy,	18.	Charles Smith, Stephen H. Woodhull,
8.	Samuel Buchanan, Jr., John Ditmar,	19.	Jas. C. Rutherford, William Wordsworth,
9.	Isaac Williams, Bernard Rice,	20.	Jerome B. Fitzgerald, John Dugan,
10.	William Gandey, Jeremiah Welch,	21.	Timothy Daly, John Lynch,
11.	Richard B. Bishop, Francis J. A. Boel,	22.	Wm. A. Turnure, John O'Toole.

The nominations were accepted.

Mr. George C. Jewett then read the following resolutions, which were received with loud cheers and were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That as National Democrats of the City of New-York, we cannot too often reaffirm our adhesion to, and support of those great principles of our party, by the fortunate ascendancy of which, during three-fourths of our national career, true liberty and national progress have been secured, the rights of the States preserved, the Union perpetuated, domestic discord banished, and the assaults of fanaticism, intolerance and sectionalism defied; and that in reviewing the past we are encouraged all the more trustfully to rely for the future upon the great Democratic organization of the United States, as the safe, homogeneous and national party, the only one calculated to forward the interests of every section of our common country, and to insure our union and prosperity as a people.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to interfere with or attempt to dictate or control the domestic institutions of States or Territories, and that its power to do so in the District of Columbia being gravely disputed, ought not to be exercised; that we deprecate and oppose the agitation of the subject of Slavery in Congress under any shape or form; and while we approve of, and will adhere to so just and constitutional, the existing legislation upon the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the principle of the acts organizing the Territories of Utah, New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, we demand, in the name of the sound union feeling of the country, that all insane sectional prejudices—unfraternal agitations—and hypocritical aggressions, fomented by designing and dangerous men, shall cease.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate and disavow the demand of Northern Abolitionists—first enunciated by the Buffalo Convention, which nominated Van Buren and Adams in 1848—that "no more Slaveholding States" shall be admitted in this Union; believing that the position thus assumed, is one which finds no warrant in the Constitution, or in the example set us by our revolutionary fathers, and remembering that the first State admitted by act of Congress approved by George Washington as President, was the Slaveholding State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That these principles are not new to us, and are but the repetition of the views enunciated by Daniel S. Dickinson in the United States Senate in December, 1847, in which he insisted "that true policy requires the Government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and that neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, could any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions provided for or established inconsistent with the right of the people thereof, to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States at the earliest moment, consistent with our national honor and treaty obligations as demanded both by the political and commercial interests of the country; and that we charge upon the secret and ineradicable hostility of William L. Marcy, the Secretary of State of the United States, the utter failure of all attempts directed to that end since the present Administration came into power.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been among the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith; and that every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted in the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

Resolved, That we are hostile to secret political societies in this land of political information and free discussion, as unnecessary and opposed to the spirit of our institutions and dangerous to the perpetuity of our form of Government, and that we deem it more compatible with the manhood, boldness and integrity which should characterize American citizens to meet in public for the discussion of our principles and to set forth our purposes and our measures for the public eye and for public comprehension and judgment.

Resolved, That the unqualified hostility of all friends of free institutions should be visited upon that spirit of sectarian enmity which has been invoked of late for partisan objects by designing men in our midst; that we utterly oppose the proscription from office or deprivation of civil rights of any citizen on account of his religious belief honestly entertained, and the enjoyment of which has been sacredly guaranteed to him under our State and Federal Constitution, and that the man who will deliberately in this the Nineteenth Century, and in these United States of America, lend his voice or his vote for the building up of political parties upon religious differences, is unworthy of the honor of American citizenship.

Resolved, That we reiterate our opinion formerly expressed, that to the course of the present Administration are due all the disasters and defeats which the Democratic party has experienced for the past two years; that the Administration has insulted and outraged the great national sentiment of the American people, and that the only safety of the Democracy and of the whole country now lies in an unconditional repudiation of the Administration in the nomination for President by the next National Democratic Convention of some sound national man well known to and confided in by the country as such, and in the adoption of a platform which shall furnish further guarantees of the rights and interests of every portion of the Union, and which shall resist the aggressions of Northern sectionalism upon the rights of the South and restore tranquility to the whole nation.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of Virginia upon their late victory over the secret and proscriptive array of their opponents, and attribute their success to the absence of any endorsement by them of the Administration, the contrary course having produced the absolute overthrow of our party in other States in late contests; and we recommend that in our own State, with a view to future successes, a repudiation of the Administration be insisted upon, by which means and by a union upon the true non-intervention platform can a consolidation of Democrats alone be secured, and a triumph obtained for our cause.

Resolved, That among the acts passed at the late session of the Legislature of this State, and prominent even in that long array of fanatical, ultra and hypocritical legislative experiments, we especially repudiate and denounce that attempt at coercive and prohibitory legislation, the so called "act for the suppression of Intemperance," commonly known as the Maine Law: that as an infringement upon constitutional guaranties, upon doctrines of law as old as Runnymede, and upon every true principle of political justice and economy; as a reckless and wicked trifling with lawful property and vested rights; as an absurd attempt to prohibit what the Scriptures, and the practice of the wise and great and good of all ages, have sanctioned; as an exhibition of narrow, malignant and jealous bigotry and asceticism—we stamp this law as unparalleled and especially iniquitous; that we demand and expect its repeal as a legitimate result of the re-ascendancy of Democratic principles in the councils of the State, and as a reasonable consequence of that reaction against fanaticism which such enactments, from the extremity of their absurdity, invariably produce in the public mind.

Resolved, That the hypocritical course of the faction hailing from that "house of refuge" for knavish politicians, Tammany Hall, and claiming to be Democratic, in nominating four members of the "Know-Nothing" Order for prominent offices at the last election and in now pretending to be opposed to the principles of that Order, can only be equaled by the barefaced duplicity of their action on the Prohibitory Liquor law—two-thirds of the members of that faction in the Senate of the State having first voted for that law, and Tammany Hall having subsequently passed resolutions against the very act its representatives had aided to consummate—thus, by advocating both sides of those questions, and, being true to neither, hoping to succeed with all, upon the base principle so often avowed by their leaders, that "all is fair in politics;" that such rascality of profession and practice demands the execration of every man who values truth or recognizes honesty as a principle of manly action.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of New-York cordially respond to the call for a Democratic State Convention on the 5th day of September next, issued by the Democratic State Committee at its recent meeting in this City; and that while we rejoice that the members of that Committee did not undertake to exceed the powers with which they were invested, by making Presidential bargains or plotting for the sale and division of valuable offices with those who approached them, we nevertheless, as their constituents, freely invite all who agree in the principles set forth in these resolutions, and who desire the redemption and regeneration of the State of New-York, to unite with us in giving to our beloved Commonwealth and our proud City, administrative and legislative officers who shall be neither Free-Soilers, Prohibitionists, Know-Nothings, or fanatics of any other class, degree or color.

It was announced that letters had been received from Hon. George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New-York; [cheers;] Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, of New-York; [loud cheers;] Harmon S. Cutting, Esq., of Buffalo; Hon. Alexander C. Morton, of New-York, and others.

Loud calls were made for the reading of Mr. Dickinson's letter. Mr. John B. Haskin proceeded to read the letter, as follows:

FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Albany, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

Gentlemen: Before leaving my residence for this place, where I had business in the Court of Appeals, I was honored with your invitation to attend a meeting of the Democracy of New-York City, at the Metropolitan Theatre, on the evening of the 27th instant, to take into consideration the condition and prospects of the National Democratic party, &c. I sincerely regret that my engagements here will not permit my acceptance of your invitation, for I would gladly join you in discussing the proposed subjects. The occasion cannot fail to be both interesting and profitable, for it will furnish a glorious opportunity to review the fruits of the bastard "union and harmony" policy, which in an evil moment, under the guidance of mistaken and sinister counsels, was embraced by the National Democracy in 1849—a policy which prevented the union of the honest masses by the grouping of action, and huckstering leaders, and has made the political history of the State, a by-word and reproach. But for this fatal error, the Democratic party of New-York would have been as united and strong in 1855, as it was in the days of General Jackson. Let, then, the history of the past admonish us for the future. There was never a time when the return of the Democratic party to power was more necessary for the success and honor of the country, from the time the Presidential chair was filled by Washington, to the time it became vacant by the accession of the present incumbent. The Whig party so fruitful in expedients and so clever in pretensions, has, as is generally conceded, finished its course; the Abolitionists, who are sincere, were never more numerous, formidable or dangerous; the new Know-Nothing, or American organization, if we may be permitted to judge from published proceedings, found their sectional views too strong for their mystic ties, and became disruptured; and the Custom-House rats, or Administration Softs, are looking, as the ship is leaking, for some new lodgings, where snug quarters will be furnished, and good cheer provided at Treasury prices. The National Democratic organization is all that is really left around which the true friends of the Constitution can safely rally, from the North, the South, the East and the West, in one of the most powerful parties which ever had existence, if the organization will but be true to itself, and "shun all entangling alliances." If we would, in the cant phrase of the day, "Unite the Democratic party," we must unite the honest rank and file, by adherence to principle, and not seek to conciliate the hacks and office-seekers by a division of spoils. The one will give health and vigor to the party, and diffuse its great principles broadcast throughout the Union; the other may satisfy the cravings of some office-seeking cormorant for a time, while it will be quite sure to bring lasting reproach to the party and its principles, and perpetuate division and strife. That such wise and patriotic counsels may prevail as to restore true Democratic ascendency is the ardent hope of your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. S. DICKINSON.

Hon. John B. Haskin, Chairman.

FROM GREENE C. BRONSON.

New-York, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

Gentlemen: As it is many years since I attended a general political gathering, or had any political aspirations, you will not think it strange that I decline your invitation for Wednesday evening. My opinions upon the leading questions of the day are already before the public, and need not be repeated.

Democrat and Democracy are words of no value to the people when used with a single view to the spoils of vanquished opponents; but the success of Democratic principles is a matter of the utmost importance to all. It is the only certain means of resisting the fanaticism of the times, correcting errors in government and perpetuating free institutions. Whatever may be done for the attainment of these desirable ends will meet with the hearty concurrence of your obedient servant,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

E. W. Glover, Esq., and others, Committee, &c.

FROM HARMON S. CUTTING.

Buffalo, June 23, 1855.

Gentlemen: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend and address the mass meeting of the National Democracy of New-York, to be held on the 27th inst., although it would afford me great pleasure to be present at such meeting, if for no other purpose than quietly to participate in the expression of opinion as to the condition and prospects of our party, which, I doubt not, will be given on that occasion.

The resolutions of the Republican General Committee, adopted on the 7th inst.—a copy of which you inclosed to me—were brought to my notice before the receipt of your favor of the 19th. In all the propositions which they contain, relating to matters not merely local in their character, I regard them as a correct exposition of sound Democratic doctrine; and refer to them generally as an expression of my own views upon the subjects embraced in such propositions.

I trust the action of the Committee will receive the unanimous approval of the electors for whom they assumed to speak; and that at the meeting to which you have invited me, all communication or sympathy with the so-called "American Party," will be so emphatically repudiated as to prevent any future attempts to hold the national Democratic party responsible for promulgating or approving principles so much at war with the objects for the attainment of which that party was organized and has been continued in existence, as I believe them to be repugnant to the convictions of true patriotism, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HARMON S. CUTTING.

To E. W. Glover, Thomas J. Barr and others, Committee.

The following is the letter received from George N. Sanders, Esq.:

New-York, June 27, 1855.

Gentlemen: A letter, in answer to your polite invitation to say something to-night, is best, because of the anxiety of our fellow citizens to hear distinguished strangers that will be present. I shall, therefore, venture only to touch one or two subjects, which I regard of leading interest.

The action of the meeting is important. Not that it is possible for you to direct the Present, full of ripe and great material,—the Federal authorities being deaf to your voice,—but because you may indicate a policy that will bring the Democracy of New-York and of the nation together in 1856. The sections of the Democratic party of New-York, now about equal in numbers, are kept apart only by hostile organization. A patriotic surrender of both organizations by the leaders, is in my judgment, the only possible way to organize an active, harmonious, constitutional, State Rights Party, such as will carry the State and the Union. It is idle to suppose that the organizations can fuse as they are, or that either will give way to the other.

The wise policy of Naturalization and of expatriation, inaugurated by America, has given us farmers, artisans, soldiers and sailors, extended territories, and the richest and most varied agricultural and mineral productions. To repeal those laws now is to abandon all the means of acquiring Cuba, Sonora and the Sandwich Islands. Preserve these life-springs and appreciate the importance of placing MEN at the head of the Government,—and the rich and desirable territories adjoining will gradually annex themselves, till all America (I adopt this phrase, the beautiful suggestion to limit the term "America" to the Northern Continent, reserving "Columbia" for the Southern,) will have glided under the ennobling sway of the Constitution of our Federal Union.

There are, I fear, too many Democratic demagogues in high places that subscribe to the Jesuit doctrine that there are no Europeans of sufficient virtue and capacity to organize a Republican Government, suited to the tastes and requirements of the community in which they were raised, and none so vicious and ignorant as not to be desirable citizens for the American Union. In conclusion, I propose the following:

European Americans show by their adaptation to, and quick appreciation of our institutions, high qualities for self Government.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

The meeting then made loud calls for Brady, Sickels and others.

In response, Daniel E. Sickels, Esq., came forward and addressed the meeting. Mr. Sickels, after acknowledging the honor conferred upon him in inviting him to address the meeting, said that he desired to congratulate the Democracy for the improvement they had made in their system of holding their meetings.

He contrasted the dignity, order and decorum manifested in the present meeting, with the confusion, disorder and rowdyism which are the characteristics of Tammany Hall. [Cheers.] He had heard so much croaking about the difficulty the National Democracy would have in getting up a demonstration, that he had his own fears about the matter. But when he saw it announced in a morning paper that the National Democracy were extinguished, and that the meeting would be a fizzle, he felt that there would be an overwhelming demonstration in favor of our principles. [Loud cheers.] This was an important juncture in the affairs of this country, and he was glad to see meetings called to consider upon the condition and prospects of the National Democratic party.

In surveying the political field now after the great triumph in 1852, they saw the Democracy defeated in State after State, and their Governments in the hands of unworthy men. Our country now was in the hands of three different sets of fanatics—the Know-Nothings, the Abolitionists and the Maine Law party. These three subdivisions hold undisputed sway in the Northern, Western and Eastern States. Know-Nothingism had been checked in Virginia. The coming contests can only be carried by principles. Prominent among the issues are Know-Nothingism and Slavery, which will come up in the Nebraska question, and in this State there will be the question of the repeal of the prohibitory law. [Hisses.]

The Speaker referred to the victory of the Know-Nothings. If the Democracy was defeated, then they had this consolation, that there was nobody of any consequence in their places. [Cheers and laughter.] In Massachusetts, the Hiss performances were only an illustration of the manner in which they proposed to reform the educational institutions of Massachusetts. But they did not stop with the improvement of schools, but they begin to teach the North nullification.

Massachusetts herself had never taken the lead in advancing this idea of nullification. They all knew that the Constitution of the United States contained a provision requiring the surrender of fugitives from justice and from service when they escaped from the State where they owed service into another State of the Confederation. Every one of the 600 Know-Nothing members of the Massachusetts Legislature took a solemn oath to support that Constitution, to obey it, to adhere to its provisions, and to execute faithfully all laws passed in pursuance of it.

In 1850, as they knew, Congress passed a law for the purpose of enforcing that provision of the Constitution, or, in other words, they amended a law that had previously existed for that purpose. But this Legislature, so sworn to support that Constitution, deliberately passed a statute subjecting to fines and imprisonment, and pains and penalties, any public officer of the State of Massachusetts who should dare to execute that provision of the Constitution of the United States, or the law passed in pursuance of it. [Hisses.] Thus Massachusetts, in the persons of the members of her own Legislature, had illustrated her devotion to the Union, of which she claimed to be the special American supporter.

How could these men, he asked, look an honest naturalized citizen in the face—a naturalized citizen who had never given a vote except to carry out the laws of his adopted country, and sustain our glorious Union—how could one of them, he repeated, look such a naturalized citizen in the face without shame and confusion? [Loud applause.] Prominent among the complaints of the Know-Nothing party was the objection to our Catholic fellow-citizens, because they said that the priesthood had some influence upon political matters, and took some part in politics.

That was their charge, but they had not been able, as he thought, to establish it. [Loud cries of "hear, hear," and "no, no."] What did we find their own practices to be in comparison with their preaching? Why, in this same Legislature they had elected 167 clergymen. [Cheers and laughter.] And this was the way in which they practically illustrated their purpose to exclude all ecclesiastical influence and participation in politics. [Applause.] These were the facts. They were important facts, and illustrated the sincerity and the consistency of the party which was arrayed against the Democratic party in the coming contest.

It would be for the people of New-York to say, after looking at the career of Know-Nothing Legislatures, whether they would desire to have such a body of men to make laws for their great Empire State. [Shouts of "No, no."] We would find no warrant, he was bound to say, for the proscriptive purposes and measures of this party in the sentiments, whether written or spoken, of any of the statesmen of this country. He defied that organization or any of its leaders to show, from the days of Washington down to the present hour, any warrant, any support, or any sanction in the writings, or speeches or State papers of any respectable American statesman for the policy and opinions which they now attempted to foist on the American people. [Applause.] He should make but one quotation, and that a brief one, from Washington. [Cheers.] President Washington had occasion during the course of his administration to receive congratulatory addresses from public bodies, States, municipal corporations, and, among others, from many religious societies. The Presbyterians, the Catholics, the Methodists, the Episcopalians, through their organizations, all sent to him congratulatory addresses; and he wished to read to them three or four lines from his reply to the address which he had received from the Roman Catholics of the United States. [Vehement applause and cheering.]

"I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of the Revolution, and in the establishment of the Government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed." [Renewed applause.]

And in the conclusion he said: "And may the members of your Society in America, animated by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free Government, enjoy forever every temporal and spiritual felicity." [Great applause.] These were the sentiments, this was the prayer of Washington. If the Know-Nothings desired to oppose his advice, and to spurn his counsels, and to do what might in them lie to defeat the fulfillment of his prayer, then, he would say to the Know-Nothings, go on with the work, and let us see who are the true Americans in feeling, in principle, and in purpose.

The speaker next referred to the narrow policy of the Know-Nothings as being calculated to repress the spirit of progress in this country, and absolutely destroy her power to advance herself in the path of material prosperity and power. If a Know-Nothing Administration were in power they could not annex Cuba, because Cuba could only be annexed as a State; and on their principle of proscription she could not be received as such, inasmuch as her people were all foreigners. [Cheers.]

He referred at much length to the Nebraska bill, contending that it was perfectly constitutional, because the compromises limiting Slavery to particular latitudes were merely arbitrary. He wound up by declaring that when the National Democracy should go into the next contest, inscribing upon its banner that laws were to be made by those who were to be governed by them, and that hence popular sovereignty was their motto for the government of Territories—when they inscribed upon their banner opposition to intolerance in religion, opposition to all proscription on account of birth; and when, in addition to that, they claimed exemption from a legislative interference as to what they should eat and drink—[Cheers]—he was convinced that they had proclaimed in these three principles what would constitute a platform upon which victory was inevitable, if all of those who agreed with them voted the same ticket. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Music—"The Harp that once through Tara's Hall," "Hail Columbia."

Loud cries for Brady were again heard, which were at length suppressed by the Chairman's announcement that Mr. Brady was understood to be too unwell to be present.

Mike Walsh was ordered out in terms equally emphatic, but did not appear, not being in attendance.

Mr. Vernon was then introduced. He proceeded to institute a highly figurative comparison between the task before the Democratic party in the coming campaign and the enactment of a drama. The Democratic drama was divided into three acts. The opening act, in which they appeared to-night, the contest and the victory. He had seen Othello turn off an officer for his infidelity. He had seen great Julius Cæsar dead; but then his great imperial ghost, after he was dead, alone defeated Brutus, who struck him down. A long line of imperial kings and heroes and statesmen rose up in the speaker's mind, and passed before its eye, in the manner in which he had seen them on the stage; and after them came a train of clowns and fools, and knaves, and now and then a ghost rose up out of the procession, and soon vanished out of sight. In their play, also, they should have some of those strange things—ghost scenes, important incidents to impart. It was a fact, he believed, that two leaders of the Opposition party were actually struck down dead in the street; shrieks were heard in the air that reached the Executive ear. The ghost of Andrew Jackson suddenly appeared in Tammany Hall when the Softs were holding a preliminary caucus, and it was said that the whole assemblage immediately disappeared. [Applause.] It was said that Prince John, while riding in his carriage, was suddenly taken ill with a fit. He was going to a Soft-Shell Convention. About the same time it was also said, but he (the speaker) did not vouch for the absolute accuracy of these statements, that a marble statue of Martin Van Buren was struck with lightning, and his head rolled off on the ground and ran away. [Laughter.] And a star that had been seen over the Capitol at Albany, that had risen and shone with considerable brilliancy since the Seward and Temperance alliance was formed last Fall, suddenly dimmed and fell.

These remarkable occurrences had created great excitement, politically, and even a great fluctification among the dealers in stocks. A canal-boat at Albany named *Thurlow Weed*, it was said, suddenly sunk and went down; and in the City of New-York, an American eagle, with the word "victory" in its claws which had been used by a respectable Whig paper to proclaim the victories of its party, had taken flight and gone over to the *Daily News*. These things he contended had created great consternation. They went to prove that there were more things betwixt heaven and earth than are dreamed of in Horatio's philosophy.

When he considered the present situation of the Democratic party, he thought "A night so foul it had seldom seen," but if they merely waited they would soon see the rising sun that was to light them to a glorious victory. The Democratic party had been split into rivulets for a time, but its scattered streams would again unite and flow on in one broad stream more mighty than ever. The conservatism of the old Whig party, he proceeded to say, was mulish; but the conservatism of the Democratic party was like that of a fine splendid stallion. [Loud hoorays.] Having dwelt on this idea at considerable length, he sat down amid applause.

Mr. Alex. C. Morton, (late of Georgia,) amid cries for "Walsh, Walsh," came forward, and addressed the meeting at some length. He touched upon the question of fusion, which, he said, to be genuine, must be a fusion of the masses, and referred more or less to the other topics of the party discussion which had been treated of by the previous speakers. He was repeatedly and loudly cheered.

Music—"The Marseillaise."

Judge Walker, of Louisiana, (and editor of the New Orleans *Delta*,) on being introduced by the Chairman, said he had just come from one of those edifices erected by the taste and enterprise of this City and dedicated to the muses, having heard there one of the noblest creations of one of the most celebrated musicians of modern times. In passing this Theatre, however, his ear was attracted by sounds which he thought were not unfamiliar to him, and which were more musical and melodious still than those to which he had just listened. Having been called on quite unexpectedly, he presented himself here entirely unprepared, and considerably embarrassed.

The people had lately fallen upon evil days. The political parties had found themselves in a state of general disturbance. They had recently rather assumed the aspect of political factions. The cure for all the ills by which the body politic was now afflicted was to "throw physic to the dogs," to have recourse to the *vis medicamenti naturæ*, which was Democracy—that bold, manly Democracy, which adhered to principles through all circumstances of peril, of danger and of temptation, the Democracy which rested upon eternal principles—the Democracy which regarded as sacred the rights of the people and of the States.

He referred to the proscriptive and intolerant principles of Know-Nothingism as the source from which their weakness sprung, and to which their defeat and annihilation would be due. In conclusion, he adverted to the Slavery question, stating as the sentiment of the South, that if nullification were forced on it by the Abolitionists of the North, it would be accepted, and henceforward the North would be treated by the South as any other nationality would be treated—"in war enemies, in peace friends." The gentleman having concluded a most effective speech, sat down, amid loud and reiterated cheering.

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the Chairman for his conduct as presiding officer, and the meeting adjourned.

The Liquor Movement.

But six days more will elapse before the time appointed for the Maine Law to take effect. The near approach of the event quickens the exertions of its opponents in their plans of opposition to its enforcement. The Central Society of Liquor-Dealers, composed of delegates from the various Ward Societies, meet nightly at their head-quarters, the Westchester House, and a meeting of the liquor-dealers of the Twenty-first Ward was held last night at No. 372 Fourth-avenue, "to receive" (so said the published call) "information most important to their interests." A meeting of the dealers in the Second Ward was held last night, also, at Montgomery's Hotel, Beekman-street.

As the meetings of the different Liquor Societies are not public, and their members are cautious in giving information of their doings, we cannot state positively what are the exact means resolved upon, or what the modes by which the liquor dealers propose to combat the law, the enforcement of which would prove so disastrous to them financially. That they intend to offer any forcible opposition to it, we do not believe, notwithstanding the statement of some timid parties to the contrary; nor the assertions of some rampant spouters that, "not a shilling's worth of their property should be removed from their premises unless over their lifeless corpses." Their opposition will be purely legal; they will test the constitutionality of the law, by carrying their case up to the Court of Appeals; and, with this end in view, have collected a large fund and retained a number of our ablest lawyers. They feel very sanguine of success—so much so, that they have all determined to keep their places open on the 4th of July, and abide the result.

That they will receive but little trouble from the police of the City, the proclamation of the Mayor on the subject very plainly shows, but the Carson League Police will not be inactive, and on their exertions alone it seems will depend, for some time at least, all efforts or the enforcement of the law. The liquor dealers, however, will not shun, but rather court a prosecution, the result of which they believe will be gratifying to them, by setting aside on Constitutional grounds the law in which they are so much interested.

That the liquor dealers of this City have had as little faith in the enforcement of the law as in its justness, is evident from the fact that few if any of them have abandoned the business from fear of its effects. Those of them whose leases expired on the first of last May, hesitated not in releasing their premises and continuing in the traffic, and several new saloons have recently been, and others are about to be opened. This is in strange contrast with the terror excited among their brothers of Boston and in other places, when the Prohibitory Law was about going into operation there. Every one resident here knows that the statements of veracious "New-York correspondents," to the effect that the liquor-dealers were abandoning their business and closing up their shops, in dread of the approaching Maine Law, are as devoid of truth as their assertions that drunkenness and disorder prevailed here fearfully since the 1st of May, when all laws relating to the liquor traffic were supposed to be void, "especially among our young men, who seemed determined to have a 'good time' while they might."

But the friends of the prohibitory law seem not to be discouraged, and are as determined on the enforcement of their favorite measure as the liquor dealers are to oppose it. They will leave no effort lawfully within their means to secure its success, and have, we are credibly informed, their companies organized and ready to aid the authorities in the event of force being necessary to secure the application of the provisions of the act.

The result will be awaited with interest by all parties.

[Advertisement.]

Rankin's Zephyr Merino Undergarments.—The warm weather makes a change of Undergarments necessary, and we would continue to invite the attention of our customers and the public to the

BEST UNDERGARMENTS EVER WORN;

combining lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness, and being a protection from sudden changes in the weather. In addition to the fact that they are

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS,

the constantly increasing demand is proof of their utility.

Notwithstanding the depression in various departments of trade, and the backwardness of the season, we would state for the satisfaction of our friends, and as an evidence of the estimation in which our

SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERVESTS

are held, that our trade in them this season has been greater than ever.

For this meed of public favor we offer our acknowledgments; and by continuing to sell at the lowest prices THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, hope and expect to secure a continuance of the patronage enjoyed for more than a quarter of a century.

Remember the old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

A. Rankin & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Durno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 608 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Trimmer, No. 29 Whitehall-street; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; John Meakim, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. Cook, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. Smith, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. Wagstaff, No. 368 Greenwich-street; C. Smith, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Columbia College.—The concluding examination of the classes in this College will begin on Monday next, 2d July, and last until Tuesday, 10th July. They are held in the College Chapel, and we have the authority of the President for saying that it will be gratifying to the Faculty of the College to find these examinations attended by parties interested in such subjects. The details will be found in the advertisement.

The Annual Commencement will take place at Niblo's on Wednesday, 11th July.

[Advertisement.]

They are not all Gone!—Selection can be still made from 4,000 yards of the most desirable styles of rich bareges, (all wool) at an incredibly low price of twelve and a-half cents per yard; rich shawls, mantillas, silks, Paris printed jaconets, lawns and other rich dress goods, equally sacrificed to close the Summer stock. Morning shopping will secure greater convenience. Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 342 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—The sale of 115 Villa Sites at Fort Hamilton, advertised to come off on Monday, the 25th, is adjourned till Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, in consequence of the weather. The same accommodation will there be provided to those desiring to attend. For full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to James W. Barker or J. T. Moulton, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The first Surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable ointment to their patients and the public generally, as a cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Light, Newton & Bradbury's superior Pianos, and Goodman & Baldwin's Double-bank Melodions, suitable for Churches, equal to an Organ of eight stops; price only $200. Two very good French Piccolo Pianos for sale. Pianos and Melodions to let. Colburn & Nash, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—"Hot Corn Katy" will be performed here to-night, with little Cordelia Howard as Katy. The comedietta of the "Actress of All Work" will next follow, with Mrs. G. C. Howard in five characters, and the whole will terminate with "One Hundred Years Hence."

[Advertisement.]

Notice to Grocers and Druggists.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

Udolpho Wolfe, Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

NEW-JERSEY.

Shooting Affray in Hoboken.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a serious shooting affray took place in Hoboken, in which a negro, who had been arrested by Officer Francis, was shot at and wounded by him, while attempting to escape. We give the story, based upon the affidavit of the Officer, made to the Chief of Police yesterday. At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, a stalwart negro crossed the Barclay-street Ferry to Hoboken, and loitered about in such a manner as to excite the suspicions of the policemen on duty. At 12 o'clock the police changed, and officer Francis, who then went upon duty, was told by the Officers who then went off duty, of the conduct of this negro, and he watched him.

The negro walked around until about 3 o'clock in the morning, in a strange manner, occasionally whistling as though for the purpose of giving a signal. At about 3 o'clock Officer Francis saw him enter one of the yards in front of Hudson-terrace, and go to the steps of one of the dwelling-houses. The officer approached and the negro returned to the sidewalk, and, going to a pump close by, commenced pumping water. The officer asked him what he was doing in the yard, and he replied, "None of your business." Officer Francis then arrested him and proceeded to the Cells.

When he reached the Cells, he rapped with his club for the officers in the Police Station to aid him. Upon doing this the negro drew a cotton hook and struck at the throat of officer Francis, who threw up one of his hands to ward off the blow, and the point of the hook penetrated the back of his hand. The negro ran towards West Hoboken and the officer pursued, crying "Stop thief," and otherwise giving an alarm. On the chase the officer told the fugitive several times to stop, or he would shoot him.

When upon the plank walk leading across the salt meadows, and over a mile from the Station-house, the officer discharged his pistol twice, off one side, to intimidate the negro, but without effect. The third and fourth shots he aimed at him, and one of them hit him in the foot and lamed him. When the officer came up they clinched, and the negro precipitated the officer into the ditch alongside of the walk. The negro also lost his balance and fell into the mud. The officer then drew his club and struck the prisoner over his head until he overcame him, and he begged for his life. It may be that he beat him afterwards. Others then came up and the negro was conveyed in a wheelbarrow to the Station-house and locked up.

There was a good deal of excitement yesterday in Hoboken in reference to this affair. A portion of the citizens censured the officer, and others commended his conduct, and regarded the transaction as one which would tend to inspire confidence on the part of the citizens in the efficiency of the policemen of the city.

The name of the negro is Sandford, and he resides in Newark.

☞ For Commercial Affairs, see Fifth Page.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday—First Board*—[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In bark Fire Fly, from Batavia and St. Helena—[illegible]

In brig Jamieson, from St. Marks—Mrs. J. B. Bull and two children, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Dixon and two children, Mrs. E. C. Holbrook.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 34 | Moon sets...... 3 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 37 | Gov. Island 12 22 | Hell Gate...... 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, Ludlam & Pleasants.

[illegible]

Propellers Thomas Stewart, Johnson, Baltimore, Cromwell's Line; Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Sandford's Line.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool June 16, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, West, for Liverpool; Florida, Woodhull, for Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Whalers.

At St. Helena May 13, whaling barks Leander, Kimball, and [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]